



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-117
Wednesday
17 June 1992

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-117

CONTENTS

17 June 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*Paper Details 1991 Portuguese-African Trade [Lisbon O JORNAL 8 May] 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

Government, Armed Group Sign 'Peace Accord' [N'djamena Radio] 3

Gabon

Bongo Concerned by Consequences of ANC Campaign [Johannesburg International] 3

Rwanda

Premier Returns; Communique on Burundi Visit [Kigali Radio] 3

Fighting Ends in Byumba, Continues in Kivuye [Kigali Radio] 4

Rebel RPF Says France Involved in Fighting [London International] 5

Zaire

Mobutu Issues Warning to National Conference [AFP] 5

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

President Returns, Views Political Situation 6

Warns Opposition [Nairobi Radio] 6

Further Remarks [Nairobi TV] 6

Foreign Minister Discusses South African Ties [Johannesburg International] 6

Further Remarks [KNA] 7

Further Reports on SOCIETY Magazine Seizure 7

Police Issue Statement [Nairobi TV] 7

Nonpartisan Group Protests Seizure [Nairobi TV] 7

British Government Said To Be Obstacle in Reform [KENYA TIMES 16 Jun] 8

Somalia

Official Denies Commercial Ship Hijacked [Mogadishu Radio] 8

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

De Klerk Addresses kwaZulu Assembly on Codesa [SAPA] 9

Buthelezi Comments [Johannesburg Radio] 9

COSATU Document Outlines 'National Offensive' [SAPA] 9

Further on Nationwide Commemoration of 16 June 10

Mandela Addresses Soweto Rally [SAPA] 10

Further Report [SAPA] 10

Manuel Addresses Durban Rally [SAPA] 11

PAC's Makwetu Speaks [SAPA] 12

Inkatha Claims ANC Intimidation [SAPA] 12

No Incidents in Border Area [SAPA] 13

Situation in Cape [SAPA] 13

Random Shooting in Soweto [SAPA] 14

Police Chief 'Thankful' [SAPA] 14

Johannesburg 'Busier' 17 Jun [SAPA] 14

Officials Give News Briefing on Codesa Progress 15

Delport on Interim Government [SAPA] 15

Kriel on Violence [SAPA] 15

ANC Condemns Return of Weapons to Inkatha [SAPA] 16

ANC on Inkatha Pullout From Natal Peace Accord [SAPA]	16
AZAPO Claims ANC-Government 'Secret Pact' [BUSINESS DAY 16 Jun]	17
NP Urges Independent Inquiry Into ANC Camps [SAPA]	17
IFP Supports Call [Johannesburg TV]	18
CP Spokesman Discusses Afrikaner Homeland [Johannesburg TV]	18
Finance Minister Said Snubbing White Trade Unions [DIE AFRIKANER 3 Jun]	20
17 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues [THE STAR 17 Jun, etc.]	20

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

FAA Command Briefs Visiting U.S. Official [Luanda Radio]	23
Aid To Reintegrate Demobilized Troops Sought [Luanda Radio]	23
UNITA Dissidents Challenge Leadership to Debate [Luanda Radio]	23
UNITA Says Voter Registration Marred by Fraud [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	24
Government-UNITA Exchange of Insults Condemned [Luanda Radio]	24

Botswana

Opposition Figure Alleges Split in Ruling Party [Gaborone Radio]	24
--	----

Mozambique

Mediators Seek To Resolve Peace Talks Impasse [Maputo Radio]	25
Chissano Notes 'Favorable Climate' for Peace Talks [Maputo Radio]	25
Army Chief Says Renamo Intensifying Operations [Maputo Radio]	25

Namibia

Iranian Delegation Signs Joint Statement, Departs [Windhoek Radio]	25
--	----

Zambia

Chiluba Interviewed on Privatization Program [London International]	26
---	----

Zimbabwe

Finance Minister on Relations With South Africa [Johannesburg International]	27
--	----

WEST AFRICA

Ivory Coast

Verdict Issued in Prime Minister's Libel Suit [Abidjan Radio]	28
---	----

Liberia

ECOMOG Urges Responsible Reports on Process [Monrovia Radio]	28
--	----

Mali

CNID Official on Exclusion From Cabinet [Libreville Radio]	28
--	----

Niger

Premier Returns From Saudi Arabia, Stops in Chad [Niamey Radio]	29
---	----

Nigeria

Babangida Opens National War College [Lagos Radio]	29
Security Agents, Oil Tanker Operators Clash [Lagos Radio]	30

Togo

Democratic Party Chairman Appears in Public [Lome Radio]	30
--	----

***Paper Details 1991 Portuguese-African Trade**

92AF0869A Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
18 May 92 p 4

[Text] Nigeria is still our biggest supplier, despite the drastic reduction in purchases from that country, while Angola is by far Portugal's biggest customer.

It can be said that in overall terms, Portuguese trade with Africa improved in 1991 compared with the previous year. There was an increase of 9.5 percent in our exports (up by 11 million contos) and a reduction of 16.5 percent (43.4 million contos) in imports from that continent. In relative terms, while total Portuguese imports rose by 4.9 percent in 1991, those from Africa declined by 16.5 percent. Also in relative terms, although Portugal's total exports rose by a scant 0.48 percent, its shipments to Africa went up by 9.5 percent.

With regard to the total value of our trade, imports from Africa fell from 7.4 percent to 5.8 percent, while exports to that continent increased from 4.9 percent to 5.4 percent.

**Trade Between Portugal and Africa
(in thousands of contos)**

	Imports		Exports	
	1990	1991	1990	1991
OPEC	136,548	100,826	6,842	4,731
Algeria	44,220	36,973	2,919	3,179
Libya	11,240	16,145	2,500	152
Nigeria	78,526	44,480	1,243	1,172
Gabon	2,562	3,228	180	228
PALOP	15,557	17,996	79,400	95,616
OTHER	111,404	101,263	28,269	25,195
Egypt	24,309	24,714	1,807	1,288
South Africa	25,533	22,377	4,932	6,455
Morocco	6,029	5,617	7,357	6,540
Congo	6,190	4,876	216	202
Ivory Coast	5,218	4,328	322	525
Zimbabwe	5,999	4,192	957	1,420
Tanzania	2,688	3,061	474	745
TOTAL	263,509	220,085	114,551	125,542

Source: INE [National Statistics Institute]

Looking at trade by groups of countries, we find that only purchases from the PALOP [Portuguese-Speaking African Countries] rose—from 15,557,000 to 17,996,000 contos. Imports from the African OPEC countries fell from 136,548,000 to 100,826,000 contos and purchases from the group designated as "other" dropped from 111,404,000 to

101,263,000 contos. Among the supplier countries in this "other" group are South Africa, whose exports to Portugal declined from 25,533,000 to 22,377,000 contos and Egypt, whose sales to this country rose from 24,309,000 to 24,714,000 contos.

**Trade Between Portugal and the PALOP
(in thousands of contos)**

	Imports		Exports	
	1990	1991	1990	1991
Total	15,557	17,996	79,440	95,616
Angola	12,521	14,455	58,522	76,848
Cape Verde	339	441	7,355	7,399
Guinea	454	627	5,887	4,401
Mozambique	2,211	2,433	6,130	5,427
Sao Tome	31	40	1,546	1,540

Source: INE

In terms of Portuguese exports, the PALOP was also the only group that bought more in 1991 than in 1990: 95,616,000 contos as compared with 79,400,000. Meanwhile, shipments to the OPEC nations of Africa dropped from 6,842,000 to 4,731,000, and sales to "other" countries slid from 28,269,000 to 25,195,000 contos.

Less African Oil

Portugal purchased, at least in terms of value, less fossil fuel in 1991 than in the previous year (11 percent less), and this was also reflected in trade with Africa, specifically in a reduction of imports from OPEC member countries on that continent. Increases occurred only in purchases from Libya (from 11,239,000 to 16,145,000 contos) and from Gabon (from 2,562,000 to 3,228,000). The most drastic reduction occurred in purchases from Nigeria, which plunged from 78,536,000 to 44,489,000 contos. Nevertheless, that country remains our biggest African supplier. Meanwhile, as we have noted, trade with Egypt, which is not a member of OPEC, actually increased, albeit only slightly. An African market where petroleum does not count but that is important for policy on future relations between Portugal and Africa, South Africa and the EEC, and South Africa and the PALOP—and very important indeed—is the Republic of South Africa. In 1991, Portugal bought less from that country, as we have already noted, but it increased its sales to that destination from 4,932,000 to 6,455,000 contos. This means that Portugal's unfavorable trade balance shrunk substantially, from 20,601,000 to 15,922,000 contos.

Angola Leading Partner Among PALOP

We have mentioned that in 1991 Portugal increased its imports from the PALOP from 15,557,000 to 17,996,000

contos, raised its exports to those countries from 79,400,000 to 95,616,000 contos and also boosted its already-favorable balance of trade with the five from 63,883,000 to 77,620,000 contos. In terms of its share of Portuguese exports, the PALOP were responsible for 4.1 percent in 1991, compared with only 3.4 percent in 1990.

Angola is the country mainly responsible for this trend because it was the only country in the group that experienced significant increases in both its sales to and purchases from Portugal. Incidentally, although all the others sold us slightly more, they also cut back on their purchases from our country.

Chad

Government, Armed Group Sign 'Peace Accord'

AB1606210292 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Excerpts] A peace accord was signed yesterday at (Behoto) in the Logone Oriental Prefecture between the government and the Committee of National Revival for Peace and Democracy in Chad [CSNPDC], an armed movement led by Lieutenant (Moise Sete Modji), which originated from the February and April events. The dissidents operated in Mayo-Kebbi, (Asandile), Moyen-Chari, the two Logones, and the [word indistinct] Chari-Barguimi areas. Their strength was estimated at over 3,000 men.

Following peace negotiations initiated on 23 April, the government and the dissidents reached a peace agreement at the (Gedo) administrative post yesterday. The government delegation was led by Oscar Yomadji, state secretary for planning and cooperation, while the CSNPDC was led by its coordinator, Lt. (Moise Sete Modji). (Hasan Habata Roufmane), the Logone Oriental prefect, also took part in the negotiations.

Oscar Yomadji, the government emissary, stressed the importance of these negotiations, which are in line with the government policy of dialogue in finding peaceful solutions to all problems. Mr. Yomadji also said the results obtained were in line with the philosophy advocated by the Patriotic Salvation Movement since its constituent congress. [passage omitted]

In his address, the CSNPDC coordinator, Lt. (Moise Sete Modji), reviewed our country's tumultuous history which is full of examples of armed conflicts which jeopardized development. He also recalled the various excesses and executions which prompted the February and April uprisings before mentioning the validity of the peace accord which has been concluded with the government. [passage omitted]

Gabon

Bongo Concerned by Consequences of ANC Campaign

MB1606172092 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1100 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Text] President Omar Bongo of Gabon says although he is in favor of the idea of the mass action campaign of the ANC [African National Congress] in South Africa that began today, he is concerned about the consequences of such action.

Interviewed in Libreville, Mr. Bongo said Africa had enthusiastically welcomed the declarations and measures intended to put an end to apartheid in South Africa, and it was now a matter of putting these steps into effect. He said, however, that he does not see the point in action that would cause further loss of life. President Bongo said if he could speak to the ANC president, Nelson

Mandela, on the telephone, he would tell him that negotiations were still the best option and that the violence that would ensue from the mass action would serve no purpose.

Rwanda

Premier Returns; Communique on Burundi Visit

EA1606203092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] The prime minister, Dr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye, returned to Kigali this evening at the end of a three-day official visit to Burundi.

Today was marked by a visit to the Burundi glass works and the signing of a joint communique by the Rwandan prime minister and his Burundian counterpart. The Burundian minister of external relations and cooperation, Mr. Libere Bararunyeretse, read the communique after its signing:

[Begin Bararunyeretse recording] At the invitation of the Republic of Burundi, His Excellency Dr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye, prime minister of the Republic of Rwanda, paid an official visit to Burundi from 13 to 15 June. The prime minister of Rwanda was accompanied by his wife and a delegation including the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the minister of the interior and community development, and the minister of labor and social affairs.

During his stay in Burundi, Prime Minister Dismas Nsengiyaremye was received by His Excellency Pierre Buyoya, president of the Republic of Burundi, to whom he conveyed the friendly and brotherly greetings of Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, and the congratulations and approval of the Rwandan people for the policy of unity and national reconciliation and strengthening of democracy.

The Rwandan prime minister held fruitful talks in an atmosphere of detente and frankness, marked by a common political will to reestablish normal relations between the two countries with his brother and friend, Adrien Sibomana, prime minister of the Republic of Burundi. The talks between the two prime ministers focused mainly on current bilateral, subregional, and international political and economic issues.

At the bilateral level, the two prime ministers hailed the steps already taken toward the normalization of relations between the two brotherly countries and hailed the visit as the beginning of a new era in their relations.

Regarding security, the prime ministers hailed the results of the interior ministers meeting in Kayanza on 7 June and instructed the relevant quarters to immediately translate them into concrete action. They expressed

appreciation for the conclusions reached at the border authorities meeting in Cyangugu on 13 June. They reaffirmed their desire to maintain the atmosphere of trust devoid of any suspicion and make regular and transparent contacts in order to preclude any misunderstanding and disinformation harmful to the good relations that must exist.

On the same subject, the two prime ministers undertook that their governments would henceforth apply with rigor the national legislation and international agreements to any national or foreigner found guilty of acting to disturb the peace and security of either country.

Concerning the security at the common border, the two prime ministers firmly undertook to do everything possible to neutralize any subversive elements on their respective territory intending to disturb peace and security in the other.

Concerning the problem of Rwandan and Burundian refugees, the two prime ministers exchanged views on the search for lasting solutions. They promised each other cooperation and assistance in the implementation of their national policies and called on all states in the subregion to help in finding a definitive solution to the refugee question.

During their talks, the two prime ministers considered at length the armed conflict Rwanda has been experiencing since 1 October 1990, which also has affected subregional economics and security. The Rwandan prime minister informed his Burundian counterpart about the Rwandan Government's approach to dialogue and direct negotiations, with a view to solving the political questions which form the basis of the conflict and [word indistinct] sub-regional countries, including Burundi, called upon to attend as observers at the negotiations.

The Burundian premier hailed the determination of the Rwandan Government to bring the war rapidly to an end and assured his counterpart of the availability of the Burundian Government to contribute towards the efforts aimed at ending the war and restoring peace to Rwanda and the sub-region.

Concerning democratization in Rwanda and Burundi, the two prime ministers hailed the progress already achieved and agreed on the need to continue promoting it to the end. In this context they condemned all anti-democratic trends or attitudes, notably those founded on the tribalization of life and political institutions. They reaffirmed the commitment of their respective countries to build law-based states, which will be able to surmount the historical tensions of ethnic or tribal nature.

To strengthen the historical ties of friendship, fraternity and good neighborliness between Rwanda and Burundi and to strengthen the solidarity between the two respective peoples, the two prime ministers decided that exchanges between the two countries should be resumed and liberalized. In this framework, they decided to

immediately provide all the necessary facilities to businessmen from the two countries to relaunch trade exchanges.

They also decided that the border should be reopened as soon as practical security measures have been adopted to reestablish free movement between the two countries.

At the regional and international level, the two prime ministers discussed the current political and economic situation.

They hailed the process of democratization to which Africa has committed itself and called for peaceful solutions to the internal and regional conflicts which might obstruct it. They reaffirmed their commitment to work tirelessly toward strengthening the subregional and regional organizations to which their countries belong.

During his stay in Burundi, the Rwandan prime minister visited the people of Kayanza, to whom he conveyed a message of friendship, fraternity, and peace from the Rwandan people. He also toured some socioeconomic projects.

The Rwandan prime minister invited his counterpart to make an official visit to Rwanda. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the dates will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

At the end of his official visit, the Rwandan prime minister expressed his sincere thanks to the Burundian Government, prime minister, and people for the cordial and warm welcome accorded him and his delegation.

Signed in Bujumbura on 15 June 1992 by Dr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye on behalf of the Republic of Rwanda and Adrien Sibomana on behalf of the Republic of Burundi. Thank you. [end recording]

Fighting Ends in Byumba, Continues in Kivuye

EA1606164392 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Peace has returned to Byumba and its surroundings, such as the region of Rukomo, a week after the rebel attack but fighting continues in Kivuye and Cyumba communes bordering on Uganda. According to our colleague, Jules Nzeyimana, who was at the scene, about 80,000 persons displaced by this absurd war are living under very precarious conditions. The newly displaced, who have been settled in the towns of Miyove, Kinyihira, and Ruhunde, are in need of food. Here is what Jules Nzeyimana has to say:

[Nzeyimana] Peace has indeed returned to the town of Byumba, Rukomo center, and surrounding communes. The people who fled after the rebel attacks on Byumba town [word indistinct] of this month continue to return home. At Rutare commune, which we visited and where more than 600 people had found sanctuary last week,

only 40 people remain. Those remaining come from the communes of Kivuye and Cyuraba where fighting continues.

After Rutare, we went to Byumba town via Rukomo. The consequences of the 5 June attack are clear. What we saw was deplorable: Shops, boutiques, and some houses have been seriously looted and damaged there. The damage is heavy and repairs will be expensive. Those inhabitants who are now dispossessed are threatened by famine. Byumba town is economically dead. According to the townspeople, the culprits of the looting were some badly behaved soldiers and civilians. However, taxis on the Kigali-Byumba road have resumed their daily trips. [passage omitted]

Rebel RPF Says France Involved in Fighting

AB1606130092 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 15 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Rwandan Army says it is still fighting off the attack launched by RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] rebels at the beginning of the month just before the Paris peace talks. The RPF attack on Byumba in northern Rwanda led the French Government to double the size of its military contingent in the country, and although the French troops are there to protect their nationals and not to fight the rebels, the RPF has often accused them of doing just that. Emma Patterson has been into Rwanda with the RPF, and she asked the Front's military commander, Paul Kagame, what he thinks of France's military presence:

[Begin recording] [Kagame] This is purely an internal problem of the Rwandese [as people. Maybe people can assist them to reach a solution but for some people to take part, to really side with one party in the conflict, I think, does not have any justification whatsoever.

[Patterson] How do you know that the French are actively involved in the fighting, (even) though they say they are simply protecting their own nationals?

[Kagame] Well, we have had evidence. Even we have had some of these captured soldiers, the POW's who have been (relating). They have been telling us the French troops have been manning the artillery; they have been training them; they have been directly participating but somewhere in the background, in the rear. On the other hand, they really support the [word indistinct] government because when you keep French troops in Kigali and guard the important installations of the government that means you are actually giving security to the government, and therefore, they are able to commit the rest of the troops at the frontline.

[Patterson] Will French withdrawal from Rwanda be precondition for a cease-fire?

[Kagame] What I may say is that their involvement and the continued bringing in of their troops may really complicate matters and may negatively affect the processes in place to reach a negotiated settlement.

[Patterson] You talked about your strength and organization but as I have seen, your army is smaller and not as well equipped as the Rwandan Army. How much territory can you really expect to gain, given that it has taken you almost two years to get as far as you have, that is, 30 kilometers inside the border?

[Kagame] I do not think we have been fighting to capture territory, [word indistinct]. We have been engaging the government troops, and we have done a very good job of crippling that Army, and that is the Army that is being used to keep the dictatorship in place. I think we can even use one square kilometer to do that job very successfully. [end recording]

Zaire

Mobutu Issues Warning to National Conference

AB1606145392 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT
16 Jun 92

[Text] Kinshasa, June 16 (AFP)—President Mobutu Sese Seko on Tuesday warned Zaire's national conference to steer clear of appointing a prime minister or drawing up an interim constitution. The main job of the conference was to devise a "draft constitution" for a Third Republic and to work on an interim model was beyond the prerogative of the more than 2,700 delegates, Marshal Mobutu said in a statement. The statement, read on national radio, also warned that under the current constitution, it was for the president to appoint the premier.

Mobutu's warning came as the conference, chaired by the Roman Catholic bishop in charge of Zaire's episcopal conference, Laurent Monsengwo, began debate on naming a prime minister and passing a "fundamental act" controlling the transition period.

When the conference resumed work in April after serious political unrest and violence led to a suspension of almost three months, opposition parties said they considered all of Zaire's political life within their ambit.

Delegates impatient for political change have found public support and the sympathy of Western governments traditionally friendly to the large central African nation.

But Mobutu recalled the text of the decree setting up the conference, specifying that its "decisions are enforceable only as regards matters other than those covered by the constitution".

The United States has suggested that Marshal Mobutu, who has been head of state since 1965, should be a titular president only.

Kenya

President Returns, Views Political Situation

Warns Opposition

EA1606193592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today cautioned the opposition to desist from calling on Kenyans to boycott the ongoing registration of voters exercise. The president reminded the opposition that it was illegal, in accordance with Kenyan laws, to deliberately obstruct wananchi [citizens] from registering as voters in their respective constituencies. He urged Kenyans to disregard the boycott call and, instead, turn up in large numbers to register in readiness to exercise their democratic rights in the coming general elections.

The president told opposition parties that if they had become bankrupt of ideas, they should not resort to acts of violence and civil disobedience that are detrimental to the security of the wananchi. He said it was the responsibility of all leaders to realize that the security of the people they lead comes first, not their personal selfish interest.

President Moi was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport soon after arrival from Rio, Brazil, where he attended the Earth Summit. The president reiterated he was committed toward maintaining peace in this country, adding that the government had, since the introduction of political pluralism, allowed the opposition to hold public rallies and explain their policies to the people.

He said the ruling party, Kenya African National Union, will soon start holding vigorous public rallies to explain its policies to the electorate.

The head of state said it was unfortunate that some of the opposition and religious leaders were openly telling lies to the public. He pointed out that the government will not hesitate to take stern legal action against anybody who disobeyed the laws of this country. He also noted that some of the utterances and actions of some of the leaders could easily lead to problems. He said Kenyans should learn from some of the bloodshed in neighboring countries and desist from engaging in issues that could bring similar situations in the country. [passage omitted]

Further Remarks

EA1706074092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Report on statements given by President Daniel arap Moi at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on 16 June—Moi statements recorded; passages within slant-lines in Swahili]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Moi] If somebody has run out of ideas, /and other ways are exhausted and they just go calling in foreign embassies, what does this mean? It

means the opposition has run out of resources and has become impoverished and finished./ That means you have nothing to offer to wananchi [citizens].

[Unidentified reporter] Those who claim the cover-up of the Ouko murder should get their facts right.

[Moi] /If anything goes wrong, they say it is Moi. I am speaking the truth./ When Dr. Ouko /died, was killed, they said it was the government. What did I do? I made a decision to see that it is going on [as heard]. When they said he had committed suicide I did not believe it. I called on Scotland Yard to come and investigate. But I was not satisfied with their report. I went on to appoint a commission thinking that it would do a good job. It took it one year. It went here and there listening to hearsay and other things and I stopped it. I told the police to move in. Do not think this time we got stuck. Others think that there is a cover-up. I do not want to cover up anybody's death. I want everything to be clear./ [applause]

[Reporter in progress] ...as well as the clashes in the Rift Valley.

[Moi] /What you are hearing about Rift Valley, just because I come from there, they just find anything saying the Rift Valley is bad and so on. They do not investigate and find out what is taking place there and so on. Let them investigate. If people are just looking for what they want, I say, do not be too hasty, it will come./

[Reporter] The president cautioned against pushing for a voter registration boycott, urging Kenyans to register.

[Moi] /John Keen [Democratic Party secretary general] should reprimand himself. He is busy saying that if potential voters register he will burn there [as heard]. Tell him to go on. He will be put in. [as heard] He thinks there is no government. There is a government. There is a government. Let him know that there is a law sanctioning a person who prevents another from registering. Let him know that. If he does not know let him read the legal provision on the matter. Get registered, wherever you are. By the end of this month I want there to be millions of registered voters./

Foreign Minister Discusses South African Ties

MB1606191592 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1100 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Interview with Foreign Minister Wilson Ndolo Ayah by Denzil Taylor in Johannesburg on the "Africa South" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Kenya's foreign minister, Wilson Ndolo Ayah, has urged all South African political parties not yet represented in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, to take part. Mr. Ayah also said his country was ready to step up trade relations with South Africa in the light of developments in the country.

[Ayah] Kenya is encouraged by the fact that quite a bit of progress has been made so far. We would wish to see all the groups and parties in South Africa take part in Codesa so that they can iron out the future of South Africa, so that South Africa becomes a country for all the South Africans, all citizens, and all political groups.

[Taylor] The present deadlock at Codesa, do you see that as a hurdle?

[Ayah] Deadlocks in any negotiation, in any other discussion of this nature, you are bound to have roadblocks here and there. You are bound to have difficulties, but these are the very reasons why people begin talking so that they can iron out difficulties, if any. I think that whatever difficulties there are, for the good of South Africa one hopes that they will be temporary, and that they will be overcome.

[Taylor] Mr. Minister, just to move on to relations between South Africa and Kenya, do you see these improving?

[Ayah] Yes, yes. You will remember last month I was down here and we signed an agreement between the Kenyan Government and the South African Government to have representatives in each other's countries. We see this as a step toward encouraging more dialogue and more contact between our two countries. We have always wanted to encourage South Africa, the South African Government and all the peoples here in South Africa, to move toward a nonracial society. We think enough progress will be made so that we can start opening up. You will remember at the Commonwealth meeting last November in Harare, the Commonwealth heads of government and state decided that human contact should be established between the Commonwealth countries and South Africa, and Kenya has taken that route.

Further Remarks

EA1606221092 Nairobi KNA in English 1655 GMT
16 Jun 92

[Text] Nairobi, 16 Jun (KNA)—The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Wilson Ndolo Ayah, has said that [the] meeting between President Daniel arap Moi and President Frederick de Klerk of South Africa in Johannesburg, should not be misconstrued as being against the interests of any political group in South Africa.

Mr Ayah said that Kenya's interests in South Africa is that the people of that country work out a peaceful future for their country. He said that President Moi wanted all political groups in that country to meet and iron [out] their differences in order to create a united, non-racial South Africa.

Mr Ayah, who was reacting to press reports over the cancellation of the meeting between President Moi and African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela, said in a press release to KNA that President Moi's

meeting with President de Klerk had "been arranged well in advance and ANC and other parties in South Africa were fully aware when they accepted to meet President Moi."

The minister said that the purpose of meeting and talking was the basis on which the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] talks were initiated and that the ANC was a party to the talks.

Further Reports on SOCIETY Magazine Seizure

Police Issue Statement

EA1706100492 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] Police Commissioner Philip Kilonzo has clarified that yesterday's impounding of the SOCIETY magazine followed information that the seized issue contained words and articles aimed at creating friction between Kenya and Somali nationals. In a Kenya police press release this evening, Kilonzo confirmed that 10,000 copies of the magazine, issue No. 17 of June, were impounded yesterday. The commissioner added that following the seizure, police confirmed that both the cover and the inside pages of the magazine carried false inflammatory words intended to cause contempt between border tribes of Kenya and Somalia.

The Kenya Union of Journalists has, meanwhile, condemned yesterday's impounding of the SOCIETY magazine by police and called that action a disregard to the due process of law. The union was reacting to the raid at the magazine's printers in which negatives, plates, and reader copies were all confiscated by police, stopping its next edition of 20,000 copies.

In a press statement this afternoon released and signed by the union's secretary general, George Odiko, the journalists called on the public not to allow such action which infringed on people's freedom. They called upon the commissioner of police to order the magazines' return to Nyamora Communications.

Nonpartisan Group Protests Seizure

EA1706102592 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1000 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Text] A nonpartisan international body, the Committee To Protect Journalists, has sent in its complaint against the seizure of the SOCIETY magazine. In a fax message addressed to senior government officials the committee stressed that the international community was desiring to see an end to the harassment of the SOCIETY magazine by the Kenya Government. The complaint came in shortly after the commissioner of police, Philip Kilonzo, clarified in a press statement that the impounding of the magazine followed information that the articles were meant to trigger war between Kenya and Somalia border nationals.

British Government Said To Be Obstacle in Reform

EA1706105592 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
16 Jun 92 pp 1, 16

[Article by Warambo Owino: "Now Odinga Slams Britain"]

[Excerpts] FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] Interim Chairman Jaramogi Oginga Odinga yesterday charged that the British Government was the major obstacle to political reforms in Kenya. Mr Odinga accused Britain of making the political transition in Kenya "difficult".

The FORD boss told the Commonwealth observer team: "Britain is backing (President) Moi to continue leading (Kenya). He claimed that having been close to the government for many years the opposition leaders knew how to get "secret documents".

Mr Odinga was addressing the Commonwealth election observer team led by Sir Anthony Siaguru at the Hotel Intercontinental, during discussions after the opposition parties presented a six-page memorandum. [passage omitted]

Said Mr Odinga: "(President) Moi will only listen to the British not anybody else. He will not listen to Germany and he will not listen to us." He said it was the British who were actually "talking". He told the team to try to find out that claim on their own." [quotation marks as published] "If the British remain strong he (Moi) will remain where he is." Mr Odinga told the Commonwealth team that they were part and parcel of the British. "It is the British who are making things for us and it is them who will decide," he charged. [passage omitted]

Somalia**Official Denies Commercial Ship Hijacked**

EA1606164892 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu
in Somali 1815 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Mr. Mohamed Sheikh Musa, secretary of maritime transport and ports, strongly denied today, yesterday's BBC Somali service report that the commercial ship Goobweyn, which had recently left Mogadishu port, was hijacked. BBC said it got the report from Mogadishu's northern part. Mr. Mohamed Sheikh Musa described the BBC report as a fabrication and far from the truth. The secretary said the ship, the Goobweyn, had earlier brought in general commodities and was the first ship of its kind to arrive here. On departing, the ship was carrying Yemeni residents of Mogadishu, others who had paid for their passages, and small quantities of hides meant for sale.

The secretary added that the Somali people were greatly displeased with the hostile story the BBC said it had quoted from the northern allied groups. He said such an act could [word indistinct] the Somali people from attaining a better life. He said the northern sector of Mogadishu had of late been continuing (?propaganda) which had forced several commercial ships to flee the port and resulted in huge economic losses for the Somali people. The secretary of maritime transport and ports further added that the other reason for spreading such a lie was that Mogadishu's northern sector wanted an excuse to deploy foreign forces in Somalia, which the Somali people would never accept, as Somalia is an independent country.

In an interview about the ship, Mr. Abdi (?Warsame) Mohamed, [words indistinct] of the ship Goobweyn, said the ship which the BBC claimed had been hijacked was currently proceeding normally. He said when he spoke to the captain of the ship on 14 June, the captain said he was sailing past Bender Beyla, that the passengers had no problems, and that nothing bad was happening on the ship. The secretary assured relatives of the passengers that their condition was satisfactory. [passage omitted]

De Klerk Addresses kwaZulu Assembly on Codesa

MB1606154692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1519 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Text] Ulundi June 16 SAPA—The government was not clinging to power for as long as possible, as had been alleged, but was anxious to move to power sharing in the shortest possible time, the state president, Mr F W de Klerk, said on Tuesday. In an address prepared for the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly released in Cape Town, he said: "What we are not prepared to do is to exchange one form of domination with just another form of domination".

Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] faced a "tremendous challenge"—to overcome the setbacks and deadlocks of Codesa 2. "Now, even more than before, there rests a great responsibility on the shoulders of every political leader. We must keep negotiation on track." All leaders needed to refrain from inciting their followers to act in a spirit contrary to real and honest negotiation.

Mr de Klerk said the government would not be bulldozed into a constitution which was not suited to South Africa's complexities and needs and the diverse interests of all its people. The time had arrived for all leaders to stop talking about violence and to "start doing something about it".

He rejected allegations that the government was not doing its duty in curbing violence. "However, more than security force action is needed. It is essential for every leader to share responsibility for ending the climate of violence."

The planning of political activities and rallies had to be done in such a way that they would not lead to violence. "It is imperative that the National Peace Committee as well as Codesa increase its efforts against violence. Too many politicians are playing political games around the issue of violence and its underlying causes." President de Klerk said he wanted to re-affirm his willingness to work closely with leading role players of other political movements and governments in joint actions aimed at bringing violence to an end.

His government supported the principle of entrusting as much power as possible and practical to regional governments. Provisions regarding the existence, borders and areas of jurisdiction of regions should be entrenched.

On traditional leaders, he said there was no doubt that this system was an important reality which had to be taken into account in the constitution-making process.

Buthelezi Comments

MB1606153892 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Text] Zulus may resort to mass action and civil disobedience if the kwaZulu government remains excluded

from Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. The chief minister of kwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, speaking in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, warned that his government would oppose all Codesa agreements from which it was excluded. Referring to the ANC [African National Congress] mass action, he said the campaign was being conducted because the ANC was not getting its own way at Codesa.

The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, who addressed the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly at the invitation of Dr. Buthelezi, described it as regrettable that the question of the Zulu king's participation at Codesa had not yet been resolved. President de Klerk warned that negotiations could be harmed by the smear campaigns and disruptive actions of certain leaders and political organizations.

COSATU Document Outlines 'National Offensive'

MB1706131192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1251 GMT 17 Jun 92

[By Raphael Banda]

[Text] Johannesburg June 17 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] mass action campaign is set to begin in earnest on July 1 and activists are now hammering out a strategy for the phased campaign. An internal document of the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], obtained by SAPA on Wednesday, says a mobilisation campaign is underway and will culminate in a "powerful national offensive"—building up to a general strike. COSATU's Executive Committee will decide the date of the general strike between July 10 and July 12.

The document, entitled "Preparing for Mass Action", contains proposals adopted by the committee five days ago. It says the campaign is to be characterised by occupation of government buildings, parliament and the courts, factory shut-downs, marches, "strategic" occupations of city centres and unspecified actions in the homelands.

Another document in SAPA's possession, "Alliance Programme of Action", states: "Mobilisation building up to this unprecedented national mass action should begin immediately, as well as other forms of mass action. If the regime continues to block the transition process, all government buildings around the country, including parliament, administrative buildings, and courts, should be occupied to make apartheid truly unworkable."

The document also states that local grievances such as rents, the effects of the drought and retrenchments, must be linked to the campaign.

ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma says the organisation will announce details of the controversial programme on Friday, June 26, the anniversary of the Freedom Charter. The ANC and its alliance partners COSATU

and the SA [South African] Communist Party are demanding the installation of an interim government by the end of June. COSATU says this seems unlikely.

The mass action campaign was launched by ANC President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday, coinciding with Soweto Day commemorations. He called on supporters to desist from acts of violence during the campaign.

Further on Nationwide Commemoration of 16 June

Mandela Addresses Soweto Rally

MB1606150692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1434 GMT 16 Jun 92

[By Frans Pienaar]

[Text] Johannesburg June 16 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela appealed to the organisation's members to observe strict discipline during the mass action campaign which officially started on Tuesday. Addressing an estimated 30,000 supporters in the Orlando Stadium in Soweto, Mr Mandela said ANC supporters should resist attempts by "agent provocateurs" to commit acts of violence during the campaign.

"Killing in revenge doesn't help the community and it will only discredit the struggle," he said. "The people should observe absolute discipline and should resist pressure for the armed struggle to be reinstated," he added.

Mr Mandela also made an appeal for the youths of South Africa to stand united in order to continue the struggle for democracy. He said a large number of white conscripts apparently called up for duty during the campaign are to be "the burden of apartheid". White youths, he said, were part of the future of South Africa and the youths should not be divided.

Mr Mandela reiterated that mass action was a legitimate method all over the world. He said it was accepted in countries where people had the vote. "So why should the (South African) Government concern itself with mass action when the people in this country haven't basic human rights?" President F W de Klerk should rather concern himself with the corruption in his administration and the assassination of the activists.

Mass action was a peaceful form of struggle, he said, adding that President de Klerk never made a statement about people carrying weapons in the cities shouting "blood-curdling slogans". Mr Mandela said his organisation had to deal with some disturbing suggestions made by certain ANC supporters urging that the violence be carried into white neighbourhoods. The ANC president said that would be a disaster of the "first magnitude". "One cannot stop the violence by killing innocent people."

He said the ANC mass action campaign was already planned and would go on as long there was no forward movement at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

Further Report

MB1606175892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1732 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Text] Johannesburg June 16 SAPA—A call for strict discipline for the duration of the African National Congress' [ANC] mass action campaign was on Tuesday [16 June] made by ANC President Nelson Mandela at a rally in Soweto. Mr Mandela called on ANC supporters not to react violently when provoked by people bent on undermining the liberation struggle. Anarchy and chaos would be the future of South Africa if people killed for revenge. Violence did not solve anything and would only discredit the struggle, Mr Mandela said. He said the mass action campaign was a legitimate and peaceful way to bring the government to its knees.

Earlier on Tuesday Mr Mandela, dressed in a black track suit with the ANC logo, led a march of about 2,000 people to the site of the first security force shooting in the 1976 student uprising. Flanked by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa and SA [South African] Communist Party Chairman Joe Slovo, Mr Mandela walked from Ikwezi station to the site of the shootings in Orlando. There he unveiled a memorial tombstone in honour of Hector Peterson, the first youth killed in the 1976 shootings, and the other youths who died in the student uprising. There were no incidents during the march and the unveiling ceremony. Police and SA Defence Force soldiers kept a low profile.

Afterwards Mr Mandela and other members of the ANC's National Executive Committee were given a boisterous welcome at the Orlando West stadium by about 30,000 ANC supporters. ANC Youth League [ANCYL] President Peter Mokaba in his address to the crowd said the ANC's programme of mass action was sure to be "another Cuito Cuanavale for the white minority regime"—a reference to the battle in which South African forces were ambushed in Angola by Cuban MiG aircraft and is said to have led to independence being brokered for Namibia.

Mr Mokaba also stressed the importance of discipline and good organisation during the mass action campaign. Discipline however did not exclude militancy and the ANCYL would be militant when necessary, he said. Mr Mokaba then led the crowd into a toyi-toyi [protest] dance, shouting slogans like "Shoot to kill" and "Kill the Boers".

In his speech Mr Mandela again criticised State President F W de Klerk for not putting an end to the endemic violence gripping black townships. Mr de Klerk was not concerned because the people being killed were black, Mr Mandela claimed. "The violence is no accident, it is planned. The security forces are involved and there is no

question about that. What I wonder is what the response would be if the killings were in Sandton and not in Alexandra." Mr Mandela said when two white farmers were killed suspects were arrested within 24 hours, but thousands of blacks had been killed and there had been "no single arrest of culprits".

Five Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] members had been arrested last year for alleged involvement in train attacks but they were all released without explanation, he said, adding he was disturbed by the fact that weapons seized from Inkatha supporters over the weekend had been returned by the police to the IFP.

The mass action campaign was the only alternative and was based on pressurising the government into accepting democracy, Mr Mandela said. The deadlock at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Two that had led to the campaign was not about percentages but about the nature of democracy. He made an appeal for South Africa's youth, white and black, to unite in the struggle for democracy.

He concluded by saying Tuesday's protest action was small in comparison to what the ANC planned for the future. The government was already panicking when the ANC was merely commemorating the fallen victims of apartheid, Mr Mandela said.

There were no incidents during the rally although some groups marched outside the stadium with weapons including spears, axes and sticks. Police kept a low profile throughout proceedings.

Manuel Addresses Durban Rally

*MB1606144792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1337 GMT 16 Jun 92*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban June 16 SAPA—An estimated 10,000 ANC [African National Congress] supporters—under close scrutiny by a massive security force contingent—marched peacefully through Durban's city centre on Tuesday [16 June] afternoon to mark the beginning of the mass action campaign in southern Natal. The enthusiastic throng earlier attended a mass rally at Durban's Curries Fountain where they were addressed by speakers from the tripartite alliance, all of whom demanded the resignation of the government and the immediate installation of an interim government.

Police commended the marchers for their discipline and Lt-Col Johan van Wyk, the operations commander for C R Swart Square in Durban, said he was "very happy" with the day's proceedings. He reported no incidents of violence.

A memorandum, addressed to the government and handed to Col van Wyk at the city hall, read: "We are voting with our feet for your immediate dismissal, and we promise to force you to resign. Beware the voice and anger of the people!" The memo further charged that the

government had "declared war on the oppressed people and democrats" by calling in large reserves of police and soldiers at the launch of the mass action campaign.

The massive security force contingent lining the streets in Durban was reminiscent of the 1989 defiance campaign era with marksmen stationed on most buildings lining the route. The mood of the marchers was, however, also reminiscent of that era with the wave of toyi-toyi [protest dance] protesters spanning over five blocks as they moved down West Street. Durban central was abuzz with freedom songs and thousands of protesters sang, ululated and whistled wildly when two ANC flags were hoisted on flagpoles outside the city hall.

The marchers were then addressed by the head of the ANC's Department of Economics and Planning, Trevor Manuel, who castigated the government for alleging people would be forced to observe the mass action campaign. "Today is the beginning of Operation Vula [Close]. We will close white minority rule... We must advance to democracy and it doesn't matter whether De Klerk gives us permission."

Speaking to reporters later, Mr Manuel said while he welcomed police protection for the marchers, the heavy police presence was "misplaced". The mass action campaign was about non-violent action and the ANC wanted to show fellow South Africans that the organisation was disciplined.

Mr Manuel explained the campaign would be ongoing and would be run according to conditions on the ground at specific times. However, the ANC leadership wanted its regions to decide when to embark on protests. Questioned on whether the ANC would call off the campaign should the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] deadlock be broken, Mr Manuel said this would depend on the mandate from grassroots level.

After Mr Manuel's address, ANC southern Natal Chairman Jeff Radebe delivered the memorandum to Col van Wyk amid piercing whistling and chanting. The memo "cautioned" the government against acts of violence against blacks. It added: "Our mass action that is being launched today by the masses of our country is aimed at opening up your exit, and we promise not to despair until you have been brought to your knees".

Speaking later, Col van Wyk said police had experienced no problems with the marchers. He estimated that 10,000 people had participated in the march. Durban SA [South African] Police spokesman Capt Bala Naidoo said later that the only report of violence he had received was the stoning of nine buses in Inanda. He could not, however, divulge details.

Normality descended on Durban's city centre by 3.30PM Tuesday as most marchers had left for home. Earlier, Durban's Chamber of Commerce and Industry reported a work stayaway rate of between 20 and 90 per cent in different areas around Durban.

PAC's Makwetu Speaks

*MB1606170092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1620 GMT 16 Jun 92*

[Text] Johannesburg June 16 SAPA—The failure of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Two has vindicated the Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] call for constitutional talks to be convened by an independent party and held at a neutral venue, PAC President Clarence Makwetu said on Tuesday [16 June]. Addressing about 8,000 supporters at a June 16 commemorative rally at Jabulani amphitheatre in Soweto, Mr Makwetu said the PAC position was strengthened by the bugging of African National Congress offices at the World Trade Centre, venue of the Codesa talks.

He said the PAC would take steps to ensure that the role of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity at Codesa should increase from mere observer status to include the convenorship, verification, and supervision of the democratisation process.

The PAC was not opposed to resolving the struggle for national liberation through genuine negotiations, but participants in such negotiation should have a national mandate. "The mechanism through which such a national mandate must be obtained is a constituent assembly elected on the basis of one person one vote."

Mr Makwetu said the National Peace Accord had failed to end violence ravaging black townships because it did not address the causes of the violence and it lacked a basic ingredient—an independent arbiter. "Experience has taught us that without an independent and neutral convenor, any agreement with the government in South Africa is in danger of non-implementation," Mr Makwetu said.

National Council of Trade Unions [Nactu] General Secretary Cunningham Ngcukana said Western powers, particularly the Americans, were expecting liberation movements to accept "white minority veto" in South Africa, but Americans were not prepared to give the African-Americans a veto in their country. He said the basic flaw of Codesa was that political negotiations historically took place between two sides sitting on opposite sides of the table, but Codesa hoped to conduct negotiations on a round table by incorporating parties without popular support. Mr Ngcukana said Nactu would disrupt and make any interim government ungovernable.

The PAC rally took place in a carnival mood with two top South African bands, Sakhile and Bayete, entertaining the crowd. The crowd rose to a tumultuous applause and ululating when the father, two younger sisters and a brother of the first victim of the June 16, 1976 uprisings, Hector Petersen, were introduced to the crowd. His mother, who was billed to attend the PAC rally, could not show up because of illness, the organisers claimed.

Inkatha Claims ANC Intimidation

*MB1606183392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1811 GMT 16 Jun 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party in Durban on 16 June]

[Text] Widespread intimidation and numerous incidents of violence have taken place as a direct result of dictatorial methods employed by ANC [African National Congress] supporters who wish to claim Soweto Day as their own.

Head of the Inkatha Institute's Violence Study Unit, Mr Kim Hodgson said barricades had been set up in Umlazi on the main road in Z Section. The SAP [South African Police] responded to public complaints and reportedly arrested a well known ANC activist, Mr Ngqala Phiri who was implicated in the incident.

"Also in Umlazi it has been reported that bus drivers were intimidated and cars and buses carrying commuters were stoned by ANC supporters youth who shouted anti-IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] slogans and death threats early this morning."

"In Umlazi U Section two taxis were fired at by alleged ANC youth. One taxi overturned after the driver was reportedly shot and wounded, two women in the vehicle also sustained injuries as a result of the accident this morning."

Mr Hodgson also said his office had received a report of an attack on member of the SAP who were investigating an incident at Umbumbulu. Barricades had been set up on the road and when the SAP arrived, shots were fired at them. It was reported injuries were sustained to the attackers in return fire.

"There were a reported nine buses stoned in Inanda this morning in an attempt to prevent workers commuting to town."

"In Esikhawini outside Empangeni, barricades were set up last night. One bus was burnt and another badly damaged and a truck and a minibus were also destroyed."

Pietermaritzburg is relatively quiet and although several reports of intimidation have been received, the only incident reported so far is the barricading of the Edendale Road early this morning, Mr Hodgson said.

"Numerous unconfirmed reports have been received from the Transvaal where intimidation and acts of violence seem to be more prevalent."

Mr Hodgson said it was highly likely that more incidents would be reported during the course of the night as this is the usual pattern with stay-away actions.

"Those who went to work today will have been identified and some of them will be targets tonight. Commuters

returning from work will also probably be targeted as they are their most vulnerable when walking between their drop-off point and their homes."

A spokesman for the IFP in Durban said that his party supported the right of the individual to decide whether to attend work or not and it was a bad mistake to think that all those who stayed away were supporters of the ANC.

"Soweto Day was a direct result of the Black Consciousness Movement's uprising against racist policies. The ANC attempts to hijack this day as their own is transparent and as such can be seen as a political move to be capitalised on by ANC propagandists."

"Soweto Day is a day which transcends party politics. This is a day which has huge significance for the oppressed masses and as such should not be abused by the ANC who want to use it as a launching pad to achieve their political ends. These ends are not supported by the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] or the IFP."

"The widespread intimidation and acts of violence which have taken place by supporters of the ANC was not unexpected, thus the statement by ANC leader, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa that the ANC would not allow these acts was ludicrous in the extreme."

The spokesman called on supporters of the IFP to exercise maximum restraint when faced with intimidation. He added that intimidation practised by supporters of the ANC would lead to the alienation of the ANC from the peace loving public.

For further information/questions, contact:

Mr Kim Hodgson (031) 3049305 office hours

(031) 295123 code 6504 all hours

No Incidents in Border Area

*MB1706055192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2033 GMT 16 Jun 92*

[Text] East London June 16 SAPA—No incidents of violence or intimidation were reported during protest marches in the Border Region on Tuesday [16 June], the police liaison officer in East London, Lieutenant-Colonel Christo Louw, said. Accompanied by journalists, the police authorities flew over East London, King William's Town and Stutterheim to assess the impact of the stayaway.

By 11AM, small groups were seen coming from all directions to join the East London crowd. The aircraft then flew to Stutterheim, where no activity was readily visible at 11.10AM, although Col Louw said later it had been reported an estimated 200-strong crowd had conducted an incident-free protest march through the town. Col Louw said three boys, aged about 11, 12, and 13, were arrested for allegedly setting fire to some veld, but police were unsure if this was related to Soweto Day

activities. King William's Town was quiet, with no marches reported or seen from the air.

When the aircraft returned to East London at about 11.40PM, the crowd of marchers had swelled remarkably, and Col Louw estimated it was 5,000 to 6,000 strong. The marchers were seen proceeding along Fleet Street and the old bridge across the Buffalo River before going to the prison where they presented their demands for the release of political prisoners.

A strong security force presence could be seen from the air and roads had been blocked off by police vans and army vehicles in East London and Stutterheim. Col Louw said this was to stop splinter groups from straying off the route and going into the towns on their own. Riot vehicles were also seen patrolling the township adjoining Stutterheim. In King William's Town, banks and shops remained open throughout the day, but there was a marked difference in the number of people visiting the town.

Bisho and Umtata were both quiet as both Ciskei and Transkei had declared June 16 a public holiday.

In Queenstown, the central business district was relatively quiet and supermarkets reported a drop in trading of between 30 and 50 per cent. Staff turnout was mostly poor, but casual labour had been employed for the day and stores were coping. Clothing stores appeared hard hit, however, with one store closing its doors at midday through lack of trade. One manageress described business as "disastrous" while others admitted trade was quiet.

Contingency plans made by service stations involving casual labour worked well although many black staff turned up for work. The building trade in the region did not seem to be largely affected by the stayaway although no work took place on at least one major site.

Situation in Cape

*MB1706102492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0903 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] Cape Town June 17 SAPA—Both the SA [South African] Police and the African National Congress [ANC] on Wednesday expressed their satisfaction with the disciplined and peaceful way June 16 was commemorated in the western Cape.

Capt Attie Laubscher said there were no major incidents. Crowds acted in responsible and disciplined manner.

Dr Allan Boesak, ANC regional chairman, said all events were conducted with the dignity that Soweto Day merited.

Police kept a low profile throughout the day and allowed illegal marches to continue if it was [as received] properly organised and peaceful.

Damage estimated at R[and]10,000 was caused when two petrol-bombs were thrown at a house in Woodstock, about 8km from Cape Town city.

Police suspect a criminal motive and said they could not connect the incident to the mass action.

Damage estimated at R600 was caused when a Golden Arrow bus was stoned in Nyanga while two commuters suffered slight cuts when the 5.55am train between Philippi and Nyanga was stoned. Damage estimated at R450 was caused to the train.

About 80 youths also stoned the 7.31am train between Lentegeur and Philippi causing damage estimated at R600.

Police were forced to act in New Orleans, Paarl East when, while searching a house in Springbok Street, a group of about 500 people started pelting them with stones.

Police used rubber bullets and one shotgun round was fired. Nobody was injured and the police withdrew.

Damage of about R1,700 was caused when youths at the Roodewal settlement outside Worcester stoned a car on the Worcester-Robertson road. No injuries were reported.

Legal marches were held in Hout Bay, Paarl East, Bredasdorp and Swellendam while illegal marches, without incident, were held in Atlantis, Khayelitsha, Beaufort West, Mossel Bay and George.

Random Shooting in Soweto

*MB1706114092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
10:27 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] Johannesburg June 17 SAPA—Soweto's regional commissioner of police, Maj-Gen Kobus Malan, has appointed a team of senior detectives to investigate the shooting of nine people in Jabulani on Tuesday night.

The team will be led by Col Neville Toms.

In an interview on Wednesday, Gen Malan said in his view the people responsible for the shooting were disappointed by the peaceful rallies commemorating June 16 uprisings in Soweto.

"The rallies went off peacefully and everything was quiet."

Gen Malan said the killing of the innocent people was the work of elements dissatisfied with the lack of violence during the mass actions in Soweto.

The general would not be drawn into naming the possible suspects, but assured the public that everything possible would be done to bring the perpetrators to book.

Gen Malan said the police would try to monitor the situation in Soweto closely and would deploy the maximum number of policemen available as the situation demanded.

Nine people died and at least three were wounded when unidentified gunmen opened fire at random at pedestrians and motorists near the Jabulani flats in Moletsane, Soweto, on Tuesday night.

Soweto police spokesman Capt Joseph Ngobeni said an group of men had emerged from the direction of the flats about 6.20pm and had opened fire on passers-by in Koma Road.

Five pedestrians were shot dead and two people traveling in a Toyota Corolla were wounded and taken to Baragwanath Hospital.

Cartridges of different calibre weapons including that of AK-47 assault rifles, 7.65 pistols, a 9mm pistol and a Makarov automatic pistol were found on the scene.

Four more bodies and another injured man were found in the Jabulani flats.

Police Chief 'Thankful'

*MB1706102792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
08:51 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] Cape Town June 17 SAPA—The South African Police [SAP] were thankful that no serious incidents of violence had emanated from Tuesday's [16 June] country-wide mass actions, the commissioner of police, General Johan van der Merwe, said.

In a statement, he thanked all those who had contributed to making events run peacefully.

According to estimates, fewer than 80,000 people had taken part in the mass actions, while several planned marches and rallies had not occurred.

Until 6pm on Tuesday no incidents of consequence had been reported, he said.

The SAP was determined to maintain law and order and to combat any form of violence with all its powers.

Johannesburg 'Busier' 17 Jun

*MB1706080292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
06:52 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] Johannesburg June 17 SAPA—Johannesburg was noticeably busier on Wednesday, the second day of the ANC [African National Congress] alliance's mass action campaign.

On Tuesday [16 June]—the start of the campaign as well as the day marking the 1976 pupil uprising—the city centre was quiet with few mini-bus taxis and street vendors in evidence.

Although not as busy as a normal week day, Johannesburg on Wednesday was markedly busier than Tuesday.

There were more mini-buses plying their trade and streets were busier. Commuters making their way into town from the eastern suburbs fumed in an unexpected traffic jam. Many drivers said they were travelling to town by car instead of by bus as they were concerned municipal bus drivers would not arrive for work.

Officials Give News Briefing on Codesa Progress

Delpont on Interim Government

MB1706123292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1122 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Cape Town June 17 SAPA—The government on Wednesday dismissed the possibility of an interim government being in place before the end of June, saying agreements still had to be reached at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and translated into legislation before this could take place.

Government's spokesman on Codesa, Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Dr Tertius Delpont, told a news briefing in Cape Town government was committed to promoting agreements reached at Codesa as speedily as possible.

"It is obvious to all and sundry that there is no possibility of having an interim government before the end of this month."

The ANC [African National Congress] on Tuesday reiterated their demand that legislation for an interim government should be adopted before the end of June.

Dr Delpont did not dismiss the possibility of Parliament reconvening later this year to adopt legislation flowing out of the Codesa process.

"If agreement can be reached at Codesa the government will go out of its way to accommodate and promote that agreement. If it leads to legislation we will ensure it is put to Parliament at the earliest possible date."

He said the state president would have to decide at what stage the legislation would be put to Parliament.

The possibility of a second session being convened this year remained "pure speculation", he said.

Meanwhile attempts to resolve the impasse at Codesa on the issue of voting mechanisms for a new constitution will resume on June 29 when the management committee meets in Johannesburg.

Dr Delpont said the meeting was not being held to discuss details of the impasse but rather to decide on, and adopt, mechanisms to "take the matter further".

"We will do all we can to reach finality on such a mechanism on June 29."

He said bilateral and multilateral negotiations between "various parties" would continue up until the 29th to facilitate agreement.

The government was not against the possibility of Codesa sitting full time once Parliament had risen on Friday, but Dr Delpont questioned whether this would speed up the negotiation process.

"We must allow time for consulting our principles and for bi- and multi-lateral talks."

Dr Delpont said the ANC's mass action campaign would not pressurise or blackmail the government into accepting solutions it felt were not in the country's best interest.

"We don't feel threatened."

He said it was a pity participants in Codesa were making use of mass action to promote their views.

Kriel on Violence

MB1706123192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1129 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Cape Town June 17 SAPA—The police were investigating a link between the ANC's [African National Congress] mass action campaign and the "mindless" murder of at least 34 people in townships on the Reef since Monday [15 June]. Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel said on Wednesday.

He said at the government's weekly Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] briefing in Cape Town it was indisputable that mass action created a climate for crimes of this sort and government remained opposed to it.

Mr Kriel was reacting to the murders which took place in township violence on Monday and Tuesday, coinciding with the start of the ANC's mass action campaign to demand an interim government.

He termed the mass action campaign a "futile exercise in blackmail" and said it had cost the SA [South African] Police and Defence Force hundreds of thousands of rands to police the action on Tuesday.

Police had been taken away from combatting crime and criminal elements had taken advantage of this to further their own ends.

Mr Kriel said the success of Tuesday's mass action should not be judged by the stayaway figures but rather by the low attendance at rallies and marches.

People had stayed away because June 16 was recognised by many employers as a traditional holiday. Others had stayed at home to protect their property and because of intimidation.

"Mass action is unnecessary at this stage because negotiations are going ahead."

It acted as a catalyst for violence and harmed the economy.

"Nobody benefits from this sort of action. It leads to suffering and disruption of education."

He said the visible presence, impartiality and discipline of the security forces were a major contributing factor to the lack of violence on Soweto Day.

He warned again that the mass action could retard and even derail negotiations. There were many parties who disagreed with the ANC's agenda of total seizure of power.

"The new South African constitution cannot be imposed by any one party. It must be negotiated if we want peace."

ANC Condemns Return of Weapons to Inkatha

*MB1606185492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1828 GMT 16 Jun 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: "African National Congress [ANC] Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereenigen [PWV] Press Release" on the "Deliver of Weapons to UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa] Office by Police" date 16 June]

[Text] Finally the security forces have admitted publicly to having confiscated and within 24 hours redistributed those weapons back to Inkatha. This revelation is yet another indictment on the impartiality of the security forces. The police were in fact forced by an ANC investigation into the irregularity.

Our report was that police in a truck were seen unloading large quantities of weapons at UWUSA offices in Mid-city Gym corner Kerk and Rissik late yesterday. After consultation with our lawyers, senior police officers in the region were contacted.

The police promised to investigate the matter and to send units to search the building. The ANC team waited for about two hours before four policemen arrived in the scene. Our discussion with this team revealed that they were not even aware of their mission except that they were to consult with ANC lawyers on the scene. Shortly thereafter the policemen informed us that the matter has been settled at a very high level. No search of the building was conducted.

The conduct of the police in this instance completely violates the terms of the National Peace Accord. It is unacceptable that in this climate of violence the police can confiscate and then return such weapons to people who might use them to cause injury or deaths to other people.

This incident also raises sharply the issue of public accessibility to weapons seized to ensure proper control and to limit redistribution. We demand a public inspection of weapons seized at Phomolong station on Saturday [13 June].

The ANC PWV Region will seek a legal advice on the issue shortly with a view of bringing about charges against the police, for redistribution of dangerous weapons.

Issued by the ANC PWV Region

Department of Information and Publicity

P O Box 8299

Johannesburg 2000

ANC on Inkatha Pullout From Natal Peace Accord

*MB1706114692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1007 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC: "ANC Statement on IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] Withdrawal From Peace Efforts"]

[Text] The African National Congress in the Natal Midlands region is neither surprised nor bothered about the IFP's withdrawal from the National Peace Accord. Their withdrawal vindicates our long held assertion that the IFP is neither serious about nor morally and politically bankrupt that it needs a sustained programme of violence in order to make itself a nuisance factor in the South African political equation. [sentence as received]

The IFP's pulling out of the peace accord in our region is but a continuation of a general pattern since 1987. The IFP has always placed one obstacle after another during the peace process because it is threatened by prospects of peace.

The IFP's withdrawal from participation in non-existent local dispute resolution committees baffles us, for it is the IFP's obstructionist attitude and tactics which have made it impossible to establish such local peace structures in the first place. We wish to place it on record that the ANC has been unreservedly committed to the formation of local dispute resolution committees in Richmond, Mooi River, Bulwer, Ixopo, Escourt, Incwadi, Table Mountain, Pietermaritzburg and other areas. At meetings of the regional dispute resolution committee, the ANC suggested names of facilitators of the peace talks in all these places. It is the IFP which has failed to come up with names of their local leaders and approve facilitators suggested by us or themselves. In the light of this their belated formal withdrawal from the peace accord, in fact, makes no difference at all.

It is ironical that the IFP decided to pull out of the peace accord just a day after its two prominent leaders in Imbali, Phikelela Ndlovu and Abdul Aweta appeared in court charged with the murder of prominent Midlands ANC leader, Skhumbuzo Ngwenya. It is also ironical

that the person who announced the withdrawal is that murderous warlord, David Ntombela, whose involvement in the murder of our people has been upheld by two inquests and the court judgment in the Trustfeed case.

We note that the IFP cites as its reasons for withdrawal actions and statements of the ANC Midlands leadership and in particular Comrade Harry Gwala's statements. We find this totally absurd and laughable. The IFP is living in a fool's paradise if they think we can retract our statements and condemn our actions. It must be clear to the IFP that our statements are not retractable because they are always well considered and well calculated and are often made in the context of the harsh conditions created by apartheid of which the IFP forms a part of its killing machinery.

We further note that the IFP has made its participation conditional upon our chairperson, Harry Gwala, being summonsed before the National Peace Committee to personally sign a commitment to the peace process and to end all alleged attacks on the IFP. We reject this condition with utter contempt. No self respecting liberation movement could accept this bizarre injunction from an organisation that is nothing but a lackey and puppet of the apartheid regime. There are many warlords in Inkatha some of whom have the audacity to sit on peace accord committees, yet they have not been called before the National Peace Committee, Goldstone or the courts to account for their atrocities against our people.

For its part, the ANC in the Natal Midlands remains committed to the establishment of peace in our region. To us, the absence of the IFP is insignificant and irrelevant to the creation of peace. We have always maintained that the violence in our country is the product of apartheid. We will continue peace talks with the real architects of apartheid violence—the security forces who have, over the years, fomented and nurtured this violence by aiding and abetting Inkatha through secret funding and training of their hit squads and warlords.

Issued by Reggie Hadebe, deputy chairperson ANC Natal Midlands

AZAPO Claims ANC-Government 'Secret Pact'

*MB1606154792 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 16 Jun 92 p 4*

[Report by Wilson Zwane: "AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] Claims Gov't and ANC [African National Congress] Have Secret Pact"]

[Text] AZAPO claimed yesterday to have documentary evidence that government and the ANC had come to a secret agreement ruling out majority rule for 10 years.

The organisation claimed the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party]/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance had misled its

supporters by saying its mass action programme, starting today, was aimed at ousting government.

ANC and COSATU officials have said the mass action programme was aimed not only at breaking the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] logjam but also at the transfer of power to the majority.

A senior AZAPO official said yesterday his organisation had documentary evidence that the transfer of power to the black majority was not the alliance's top priority.

The official said according to documents—obtained from AZAPO supporters in Europe—there was an agreement between government and the ANC, which effectively ruled out majority rule for 10 years.

ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said yesterday AZAPO would be better advised to concentrate on its campaigns aimed at ousting government.

Macozoma also rejected AZAPO's proof as fabricated.

The AZAPO official said judging by statements by the alliance's officials, including ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba, it was obvious the campaign was aimed at making Codesa negotiations successful.

Mokaba last week said his organisation would hold a "people's referendum" to test the scale of rejection of government's proposal of a senate, a 75 percent majority in a constitution-making body and on regionalism.

The AZAPO official said his organisation was not opposed to mass action. "On the contrary. We are prepared to launch joint mass action campaigns with whatever organisation, provided such campaigns centred on the transfer of power to the black majority and the redistribution of wealth."

COSATU assistant general secretary Sam Shilowa said at the weekend his union would propose discussions with AZAPO, the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] and Nactu [National Congress of Trade Unions] to secure their participation.

The AZAPO official said his organisation would treat today as a public holiday. But that did not suggest AZAPO supported the alliance's mass action programme.

National peace committee spokesman Val Pauquet said the committee's executive had agreed to set up a system to monitor violations of the national peace accord during the mass action programme.

NP Urges Independent Inquiry Into ANC Camps

*MB1606142792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1332 GMT 16 Jun 92*

[Text] Cape Town June 16 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] should submit itself to an inquiry by an independent judicial commission to get at the truth about the ANC detention camps, the National

Party [NP] said on Tuesday [16 June]. A statement released by the NP Federal Information Service said ANC President Nelson Mandela should ensure that his own hands were clean before renewing his "scurrilous accusations" of state involvement in township violence, particularly in the light of the criticism leveled at the organisation by the International Society for Human Rights (ISHR).

"The society ... criticized as 'insufficient and unacceptable', the terms of reference of the ANC's commission of inquiry into complaints by former ANC prisoners—inmates of the notorious ANC detention camps situated mostly in Tanzania, Uganda and Angola. The ISHR says it believes these matters must be addressed by an authentic commission of inquiry, which should be independent of the ANC."

IFP Supports Call

MB1706073992 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 17 June 92

[Text] With alleged atrocities committed in ANC [African National Congress] prison camps still in the spotlight, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has joined the International Society for Human Rights in calling for an impartial commission of inquiry into the matter.

Inkatha said in a statement that the ANC could not simply ignore the plight of its former victims and their families. The statement said the ANC should make amends for the atrocities it perpetrated.

CP Spokesman Discusses Afrikaner Homeland

MB1506160192 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1815 GMT 14 June 92

[Interview with Peter Mulder, Conservative Party, CP, information chief, by Freek Robinson on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening Dr. Mulder and welcome.

[Mulder] Good evening.

[Robinson] I would like to begin with the concept of the Afrikaner nation.

[Mulder] Yes.

[Robinson] You talk about the support you have, you talk about the Afrikaner nation; you want to create a homeland. Who are the Afrikaners you always speak about and on what grounds do you claim to represent the majority of the Afrikaners?

[Mulder] Freek, if you look at the government's proposals, you will find that they talk about nine regions, but let me note something: The ANC [African National Congress] has added a 10th region in their proposals and if you study that carefully you will find that the 10th region is a Xhosa region, which means that every group, more or less, such as the Zulus in Natal, is looking for a

base for itself, a power base to fall back on, except the Afrikaner who has no power base to fall back on. If you take the Afrikaner, you do not even have to ask me to define the term Afrikaner; I think everyone knows who the Afrikaner is. Go and ask a Scot if he is Scottish or an Englishman if he is English. I think an Afrikaner knows who he is. We can go as far back as the Boer War if you like. In the Anglo-Boer War my grandfather fought for the Boers. He fought for freedom. And it is those people, call them Afrikaner Boers if you wish, who are laying claim to their own country and their own region.

[Robinson] In other words, these are exclusively white people who speak Afrikaans, excluding Afrikaans-speaking colored people.

[Mulder] I am referring to Afrikaner Boers. You can ask the colored people who celebrate the Day of the Covenant what the Anglo-Boer War means to them. Over the years there has always been a certain group of people who identified themselves as Afrikaners, Boers, call them what you wish. They have retained that identity. A nation decides for itself whom it wants to accept and whom it does not want to accept. One does not really know how to define it.

[Robinson] But on what grounds do you make the claim that you represent the people?

[Mulder] I believe that when you actually talk to, specifically, the Boer people, to make this distinction ... [pauses] look, it is interesting to note that in the Boer War people spoke about the Cape Dutch. The Cape Dutch also spoke Afrikaans but they supported Cecil John Rhodes and they were anti-Kruger, but the Cape rebels, as far as I am concerned, were in fact the Afrikaner Boers, if you wish, who propagated the freedom struggle. And I say there are more than 2 million people who want freedom, who want to govern themselves, and I believe I am speaking on their behalf.

[Robinson] On what grounds do you base that?

[Mulder] Well, give us a chance to vote. Let us vote countrywide for the idea of an Afrikaner homeland and those who identify themselves with Afrikaners. Remember, in the Boer War ...

[Robinson, interrupting] But can you claim, on the grounds of the elections in 1989 and recently in the referendum, that you in fact represent them?

[Mulder] Yes, I think so. The referendum was not a vote for an Afrikaner homeland or a Boer homeland, or whatever. It was about whether to negotiate or not.

[Robinson] It questioned whether people should be accommodated in one state or not. That is what it was all about, and the majority said yes, in other words ...

[Mulder, interrupting] No, no, that is not correct. You should go out and ask people what they voted for. They

voted for negotiation, for the process to continue. They were only looking for peace.

[Robinson] But we know which process. However, you still have not answered the question: Do you really believe that you represent the majority of Afrikaners?

[Mulder] I would in fact like that to be put to the test. You know, in the Transkei and the Ciskei people will get the opportunity to decide their future. Let us ask how many people are prepared to go for such an option, and remember, by saying Afrikaner I mean a little more. (Jack Hinden) identified with certain ideals of the Afrikaner in the Boer War. So too there are in fact other people who also identify with me, and as far as I am concerned, they can become part of it.

[Robinson] Okay, let us get down to the homeland issue itself, the homeland that you are talking about. You started off with the constituencies which the CP now has, and you know it forms a minority of the constituencies in the country—that is, white constituencies under the present system—mainly rural areas of the Transvaal, rural areas in the Orange Free State, and the Kuruman area in the Cape. So, can you tell me, in all these constituencies together, is there a majority of white Afrikaner people or not?

[Mulder] It all depends. One can reach some interesting conclusions. You should visit Dr. Wally Grant and his team: one evening, that is, the Unity Committee 25, who at this stage are busy with certain calculations, and their argument is that if you are going to draw up boundaries in the future for a federation or whatever, and you ignore what they call language boundaries, you will not be able to solve these problems. When you get to boundaries they draw up, and these are not necessarily our proposals, but...

[Robinson, interrupting] But language boundaries are not the same as geographical boundaries.

[Mulder] Not necessarily, but they draw up certain boundaries to include that. They draw up a certain boundary with 2.4 million people, and these are the Afrikaners.

[Robinson] But do you agree with all his ideas?

[Mulder] I do not agree with all his ideas, but I think that can become part of the debate; otherwise we will have no peace.

[Robinson] But would you say that the whites form a majority in those constituencies your party wants to use as the basis for your homeland?

[Mulder] I am convinced the majority of whites there want it...

[Robinson, interrupting] No, I mean are the whites in the majority there? The point is, Dr. Mulder, that you also say you accept the principle—it is interesting—you accept in principle that you will have to negotiate for that

homeland, yet you say you will only negotiate with the government and with the governments of other nations. Within your proposed homeland, there are blacks who have no links to those homelands. Will you negotiate with them too?

[Mulder] I would negotiate with anyone, because I believe the Afrikaner has a right to get something. As I said, if we do not get anything, there will be no peace. Now, let's return to the homeland, which was your question. Of course, there will be other people. But I referred to the figures. I said there are 2.4 million in a specific area. There are also 2.1 million of 10 other nations in that area. We want a place where the Afrikaner can also be dominant, if you get my meaning. The Zulus have their land, the Xhosas have their land. It will be on that power base that we will be willing to participate in the greater South Africa.

[Robinson] But at present you will be able to draw boundaries which will perhaps ensure a reasonable number of whites, but not a majority of whites.

[Mulder] That's quite possible. Let me give you another figure. In Israel, if one reads its history, in 1919 11 percent of the population there were Jews. By 1947, when the United Nations decided to give them a homeland, there were, if I remember correctly, there were about 400,080 Israelis compared with 400,000 Arabs, that is, 50-50. So it is a long process. I am realistic enough to admit it will not happen overnight.

[Robinson] So you foresee people having to move to that homeland? The area being demarcated, people moving to the homeland?

[Mulder] In my opinion, it is essential for security. The difference between us and the National Party [NP] is that we want our security and our land. I believe the Afrikaner has land to which he is entitled, and it is that, and not constitutions and structures, which gives him security, especially here in Africa.

[Robinson] And what about those already living there, the people who are not Afrikaners, according to your definition? Will they have to move elsewhere?

[Mulder] It's a process of power, which one already sees throughout the country. The fact is, there are already 2.4 million concentrated in a certain region. Natal has a concentration of Zulus, so the pattern already exists.

[Robinson] But those people will have to move out?

[Mulder] Well, I believe it will be a process. It will be a process on all sides. I foresee a transitional stage, where one identifies an area and says: Here, these people have a rightful claim, and over there, those people have a rightful claim. You will then find people voluntarily deciding to move. They will say: Here the schools are Afrikaans, here we celebrate the Day of the Covenant, which is important to us.

[Robinson] You said earlier that you would negotiate with the people living in that particular area, even if they have no links with the homelands. Do you accept that the majority of urban blacks today are ANC supporters?

[Mulder] That is an assumption that everyone makes, but the ANC has never been put to the test, their bluff has never been called. It's merely an assumption.

[Robinson] But would you then be prepared to negotiate with them, even for your own homeland?

[Mulder] I prefer to say we would negotiate with nations, in this sense: The Zulus are saying they want boundaries before they are prepared to go into the NP's federal system. So, if the Zulus are speaking about a boundary for their federal state, then I am on the other side of the fence, and I must talk with them. As for the ANC, at present that is very difficult, as they do not accept self-determination, nor do they speak on behalf of a nation. Unless they clarify their position on self-determination, I am afraid the discussion will be senseless. The United Nations recognizes the self-determination of nations, but the ANC does not.

[Robinson] Dr. Mulder, thank you for participating on our program this evening. I believe we have gone some way toward clarifying certain issues. Later this month the CP will be holding its congress, and we hope then to get more answers.

[Mulder] The congress will be able to approve or reject the proposals. That is its privilege.

[Robinson] Good. From me, then, thank you.

Finance Minister Said Snubbing White Trade Unions

MB1706113092 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER
in Afrikaans 3 Jun 92 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Derek Keys Enemy of the White Man"]

[Text] The "Economic Forum" which was convened by Mr. Derek Keys to reach consensus on economic policy casts a mysterious light on the political preferences of this money mogul who recently became minister of finance and trade and industry.

He does not give the impression of being a completely impartial specialist who can handle financial and trade issues on merit; he is rather a politician who first of all, caters to the interests of the National Party [NP] and the ANC [African National Congress] as the NP's negotiating partners.

Eyebrows were raised over his selective invitations to trade unions to attend the conference on his "Economic Forum."

Invitations were only sent to COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]—the ANC's labor organ; Nactu [National Council of Trade Unions]—the PAC's

[Pan-Africanist Congress] militant labor wing; and to a mixed ultra-liberal trade union, Nedsal [expansion unknown], which represents salaried personnel in several industries.

The white trade unions such as the Confederation of Labor, the Mine Workers Union and others, together representing more than 200,000 white workers, were bypassed. Even the strong mixed Federation of Independent Trade Unions, which has from time to time been critical of COSATU, was ignored.

Whether any of the white trade unions would have been prepared to participate in the talks is a separate matter, but by just simply ignoring them, Mr. Keys proved that the forum in which he wants to discuss the economy is a partisan political forum at which the opinions of the ANC and COSATU are the only ones that carry weight from a labor perspective.

The forum could in future even become a one-sided ANC structure, because as soon as an interim government is installed—as is being pursued by the NP and the ANC—the ANC will be represented at government level, and will also, ANC, through its labor arm COSATU, take the lead on the trade front. The question inevitably arises whether Mr. Keys is not in essence Mr. Mandela's appointment, rather than De Klerk's.

The "consensus" on economic policy which Mr. Keys wants to achieve in this fashion will, in light of this, be a political consensus which in actual fact will only be representing the existing government coalition. What emerges quite clearly is that the white workers and the others who were snubbed by Mr. Keys will deem themselves free to derail the forum, should they decide to do so.

17 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB1706133192

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC, Government Must Measure Actions—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 17 June in a page 16 editorial believes the overall response to the African National Congress, ANC, alliance call for a stayaway on 16 June "seems to have been strong, part of it attributable to the normal unofficial public holiday that June 16 has become. But whether the ANC can count on an equivalent response to future stayaway calls is more problematical." As the campaign proceeds, "nerves will become more frayed and the danger of violence will increase." Rivalry between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, plus increasing resistance from the business community will further complicate the ANC-government "hostility." "Worth nothing, however, is a note struck by Nelson Mandela yesterday in Soweto. Responding to calls that violence should be

taken into white areas, he said this 'disastrous' move would discredit the struggle and open the door to counter-violence. Violence is not an inevitable consequence of mass action. Both the ANC and Government, who have given assurances that their actions will be reasonable and responsible, should measure their actions carefully if they wish to avoid bloodshed."

Mass Action To Pressure Government on Delay Tactics—On the same page Allister Sparks writes that "mass action, including acts of civil disobedience, is a perfectly legitimate political weapon with

It does sometimes lead to violence, "but that is usually when the authorities lose their heads and it in no way illegitimises such acts of public protest and defiance." Sparks notes that the government "has become obdurate. Ever since its big referendum victory—gained if you remember with the help of thousands of non-Nationalists—President De Klerk and his Ministers have toughened their stance at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]." The National Party wants a delay. "It wants time to organise and build up its strength in the black communities, particularly among the 'coloureds' and Asians. And it wants time to destabilise the ANC further as its followers grow more disillusioned at the lack of any improvement in their daily lives and the continuing horrors of township violence." Therefore, "many Codesa participants believe the Government deliberately struck an inflexible posture at Codesa 2 in order to stall the negotiations." Now the ANC alliance has called for the mass action campaign to pressure the government into moving. What Sparks fears is the government's "war talk" aimed at "setting the scene for aggressive police intervention which may well provoke violence and provide the pretext for declaring another state of emergency. That would give the Government the delay it wants and the opportunity to weaken its opponents further." Sparks' "suspicious born of long experience of this duplicitous regime are aroused."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of Provision to Detention Law—"This week's offering of laws curbing civil liberties is justified by the need to stop the distribution of dangerous firearms and the difficulties experienced in convicting people of intimidation," declares a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 17 June. "Government's answer to hidden weapons is to detain indefinitely anyone who might know of their whereabouts until the secret is revealed. As in all the old detention laws, the courts may not question the detention or order the suspect's release and, while the detainee must be seen regularly by a magistrate, he is denied access to lawyers or family. Bad habits return too easily. That provision, if passed, could be used against right-wing organisations suspected of having armouries of illicit weapons. It could also lead to the incarceration of the entire high command of the ANC military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK], which refuses to divulge the sites of its

arms caches." President de Klerk has promised "a just state in which the rule of law prevails". He may have trouble explaining how his government's most recent legislative proposals serve that purpose."

SOWETAN

Timing of IFP Weapons Return 'Unforgivable'—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 17 June in a page 12 editorial believes the timing of the police return of sticks and shields to the IFP was "unforgivable." "It was done on the eve of June 16, when the ANC was launching its mass action campaign and all the anti-apartheid movements were commemorating the events of 1976." "It will strengthen rumours of the police working closely with the IFP. The thought that the impis [warriors] are armed again will send waves of fear across the Reef. The police should know this. They should also know that many of the victims of the violence have been battered to death with sticks. They are lethal weapons."

DIE BURGER

Editorial Notes Windhoek Ruling on Rights—"The ruling in the Windhoek Supreme Court in favor of a cultural organization has particular significance for South Africa," says an editorial on page 10 of Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 12 June. "The court found that the Namibian Government had no right to sequester land belonging to Cultura 2000, an organization which works for the protection of the cultural rights of minorities." "In the developing situation on the road to a new constitutional dispensation in South Africa, this ruling sets certain beacons which must not be lost sight of in this country too. One is the need for the inclusion, preferably in entrenched form, of assurances such as a bill of rights outlining fundamental rights." "Provision must be made so that every possible violation of these rights can be taken to court to determine the validity of such action." "It is encouraging that in constitutional negotiations here at home a considerable degree of unanimity has already been reached on these principles. Events in Namibia have now shown that we dare not deviate from this."

BEELD

'Hopelessness' as Parties Test Each Other's Might—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 15 June notes in a page 8 editorial: "Respect for one another's power had ensured the start of negotiations among the strongest parties in South Africa." "This balance of power brought new hope in South Africans that a way would be found to share power and thus prevent a clash among these forces. Today the people's greatest fear is that this solution does not come about. What is staring them in the face is the possibility that the various parties are going to test each other's might. They also realize that conflict has a tendency to spread and cause much more damage than originally expected. The country has thus reached a moment of crisis for statesmanship." The paper concludes: "If one considers that the key argument against mass action is the danger of violence and economic

damage, it is clear why many South Africans are engulfed by a feeling of hopelessness. One cannot negotiate with ignorance. One can only brace oneself and hope that, amid all the damage and destruction the mass action will bring, a learning process will have begun."

Left-, Right-Wing 'Barbarity'—"Judging from the barbaric deeds committed in South Africa recently, it would almost seem as though the left- and right-wing radicals are competing with one another to see who can sink the lowest," says a second editorial on the same page. "On

the far left, a previous low point, the necklace murder, was surpassed this month when black youths in Sharpeville tore a necklaced body apart and displayed the pieces." "Whether radical leaders are responsible enough to try to prevent this rot in society is an open question." "Hopefully such deeds will at least open the eyes of more moderate leaders who helped to create a climate favorable to such barbarity by the emotional incitement of their followers through mass action and calls for a 'third freedom struggle'."

Angola

FAA Command Briefs Visiting U.S. Official

*MB1606152892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Jun 92*

[Report on statement by Brigadier Jose Manuel, Public Relations chief in the Angolan Armed Forces, in Luanda on 16 June—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, visited the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] this morning. FAA Public Relations Chief Brigadier Jose Manuel commented on Cohen's visit:

[Manuel] "The FAA Supreme Command took the opportunity of Mr. Herman Cohen's visit to brief him on the evolution of FAA. That was one of the main goals. Likewise, the Supreme Command discussed some of the problems it has been facing with the formation of the FAA."

The U.S. diplomat promised his government's support for the formation of a single national Army.

[Manuel] "Mr. Herman Cohen said we could count on U.S. Government assistance aimed at overcoming some of the difficulties we are facing."

In view of those difficulties, the FAA will not have the 50,000 members envisaged by the peace accords. Nevertheless, the formation of a single national Army continues. Brig. Jose Manuel gives an account of the FAA personnel that will be available by September 1992.

[Manuel] "It would be appropriate to give an account of how many troops will be trained by September. For instance, by the end of July there will be about 7,500 ground troops. The Air Force and the Navy will include some 1,000 men by the end of July. So we estimate that by the end of July, the FAA will have about 17,500 men [figures as heard]. By August, the ground forces will have more personnel, about 20,000 men. The Air Force and the Navy will have about 9,000 men. So, by the end of August, the FAA will have about 47,000 men. [figures as heard] Some 8,000 men will be incorporated in September so that we may have about the same number as envisaged by the peace accords."

The U.S. official also met with National Elections Director Dr. Onofre dos Santos and was informed about the shortcomings of the electoral process. Cohen also met with the Luanda provincial elections director. The U.S. assistant secretary was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador Jeffrey Mellington and a UN official.

Aid To Reintegrate Demobilized Troops Sought

*MB1706055392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Jun 92*

[Text] The government's plan to reintegrate 117,559 demobilized troops into society was presented to Angolan and foreign donors today. An appeal was made by General Antonio Francisco Andrade, coordinator of the Angola Interministerial Office for the Support of Demobilized Troops:

[Begin Andrade recording] The existing programs only cover some [words indistinct] 117,559 demobilized troops. That represents 80.5 percent of the total to be demobilized. We want to know what will happen to the other troops, bearing in mind that we have about 150,000 troops to be demobilized. We believe that enterprises can assist us in reintegrating the soldiers not covered by our programs. [end recording]

The government's plan has been estimated at \$447 million and appeals for funds have already been made to the international community.

[Begin Andrade recording] Our overall budget has been estimated at about 106.4 million new kwanzas, about \$447 million. We do not have that kind of money, but requests for funds have already been made through the Joint Political and Military Commission. [end recording]

UNITA Dissidents Challenge Leadership to Debate

*MB1606181592 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] Tony da Costa Fernandes and Miguel N'zau Puna, who arrived in Luanda on 13 June as members of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola-Democratic Reflection Tendency [UNITA-TRD], have challenged the UNITA leadership to take part in a broad internal debate as a contribution to democratization and the establishment of a political and military structure.

[Begin Fernandes recording] We have already sent two messages to the UNITA president. One of the messages was delivered to Engineer Adalberto Junior, UNITA representative in Lisbon. The other was delivered in Luanda. We believe that Dr. Savimbi, as an intelligent man, should agree to participate in this debate because today the Angolan people want to know whether President Savimbi wants to be elected. If so, he would be advised to take part in that debate in order to come clean.

For its part, UNITA should be democratized in order to include... [pauses] If UNITA wins the elections today, it will not be able to form a cabinet on its own because it lacks cadres. One must consider the figures because it is impossible to form a cabinet with 100 men. Yet, Angola has cadres and men who have been proven capable in

Portugal, Belgium, France, Canada, and the United States. [end recording] [passag omitted]

The TRD feels that there is an alternative if UNITA refuses to join in a debate. When he arrived in Luanda on 13 June, Miguel N'zau Puna elaborated:

[Begin Puna recording] As I said at the airport, if UNITA fails to react, we will not fold our arms. We have an alternative if UNITA rejects our invitation. [end recording]

UNITA Says Voter Registration Marred by Fraud

MB1706074892 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Miranda Pinto, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondent in Luanda, reports that Angolan and international political observers in the Angolan capital believe the voter registration process risks becoming bogged down unless the government takes steps to overcome the logistical problems and irregularities which have marred this process from the outset.

Miranda Pinto notes the observers believe the government is neither very serious about nor very committed to concluding this stage of the (?pre)electoral campaign. His report also says the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's [MPLA- PT] behavior does little to show that it is the second Bicesse Accord cosignatory. The observers' comments come in the wake of countless material and social difficulties reported by the registration teams, and ignored by the MPLA government. The process has also been affected by constant fraudulent practices.

An assessment of the first month of the voter registration process shows that a negligible amount of work has been done so far. Miranda Pinto also reports the observers have noted that not even one-third of the National Electoral Council [CNE]-stipulated number of voter registration posts has been achieved yet. The observers have said the MPLA-PT government intends to delay the process, if not even one-third of the population has been registered in half the time allocated for the completion of the voter registration process. Miranda Pinto reports that, in their comments, the observers exposed the government's intention to delay the registration process by issuing 2,000 forged cards in the port city of Lobito. Those observers see those 2,000 forged cards as corresponding to 2,000 people having to go through registration procedures again. In view of that, those observers believe the MPLA-PT is not interested in holding elections.

The observers have also referred to other evidence of fraud. According to them, the MPLA-PT is allowing mentally handicapped citizens to register. The observers believe this seriously contravenes the Electoral Law, which defines voters as persons 18 and above who are in possession of their physical and mental faculties.

Government-UNITA Exchange of Insults Condemned

MB1606193092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Text] A communique issued by the Angola National Liberation Front, FNLA, notes the need to maintain indispensable and firm principles among all political parties [words indistinct] pluralist democracy in Angola, integrating the National Electoral Council [CNE]. It condemned political, socioeconomic, and cultural discrimination, as well as all acts of intimidation against Angolan citizens. After strongly condemning all actions that violate human rights, the FNLA (?stressed) the need to give greater assistance to the role played by CNE representatives, so that they may successfully fulfill the patriotic mission entrusted to them, with a view to making it possible (?to establish a) pluralist democracy.

Meanwhile, in another communique received in our newsroom, the FNLA Political Bureau condemns the new wave of attacks, insults, and accusations exchanged between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], saying that it threatens the Angolan democratization process. The FNLA urges the government and all opposition parties to work toward a second multiparty conference.

The communique states that FNLA Chairman Holden Roberto returned to Luanda yesterday from a tour which took him to Spain, Belgium, and France.

Botswana

Opposition Figure Alleges Split in Ruling Party

MB1606194892 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Text] The BNF [Botswana National Front] secretary for propaganda and publicity, Mr. Paul Rantao, has spoken of a split in the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP]. Speaking in Gaborone on Sunday [14 June], Mr. Rantao claimed that one faction is led by the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Lieutenant General Mompoti Merafhe, and the other by Mr. Daniel Kwelagobe, the member of Parliament for Molepolole.

He expressed happiness at the division, saying the BDP has always claimed to be the only organized party in the country. Mr. Rantao denied the presence of democracy in Botswana, saying the police force is being used against opposition parties.

Another speaker at the rally was Councillor Sekate Mmusi of White City, who called upon the government

to replace SHHA [Self-Help Housing Agency] houses, provide electricity, and abolish pit latrines in SHHA places.

Mozambique

Mediators Seek To Resolve Peace Talks Impasse

MB1606181192 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Report from Rome by Tomas Vieira Mario]

[Text] Following long discussions to try to overcome the impasse at the round of talks dealing with military issues, the mediators this afternoon concluded separate meetings with the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegations. There are signs that a solution is near.

The impasse emerged at the opening of the current round of talks on 10 June, when Renamo linked discussions on military issues to an agreement on constitutional matters. For its part, the government delegation said that in line with the April meeting between Afonso Dhlakama and Herman Cohen in Blantyre, constitutional matters would be addressed within the framework of the final point on the agenda dealing with guarantees.

The latest reports from Rome suggest that there is some optimism, with the two sides' resuming direct talks in Santo Egidio tomorrow. Sources close to the talks said that the impasse was a very complex issue, instead of a mere scheduling of constitutional matters. The proposal made by the mediators covers a wide range of issues, including the outstanding points on the agenda. The sources declined to give details about the mediators' proposal.

We have just learned that the government delegation will this evening receive the mediators in order to express its views on this proposal. The Renamo delegation met with the mediators this afternoon. So everything indicates that dialogue will finally resume tomorrow.

Meanwhile, we have learned that Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama will leave for Nigeria this week to meet Nigerian President Babangida. Details about the meeting have not been released, but one can say that the choice of an African power like Nigeria fits within the framework of Renamo's diplomatic initiatives in northern [as heard] Africa.

Chissano Notes 'Favorable Climate' for Peace Talks

MB1606123892 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has said there is a favorable climate for the Mozambican peace talks in Rome to proceed in the best possible way. In an interview with a BBC reporter in Brazil, the Mozambican head of state noted the current round of talks will be attended by observers who will be supporting the mediation.

President Joaquim Chissano said he hoped that Portuguese, French, British, U.S., and UN observers will help speed up the negotiation process. President Joaquim Chissano said, quote, the issues we will be discussing now are concrete ones. They should not be the source of major controversy, unquote.

Army Chief Says Renamo Intensifying Operations

MB1706115092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Report from Nampula by Joao Dinda]

[Text] Lieutenant General Antonio Hama Thai, chief of General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM], has said that although the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] claims to be fighting to end the Mozambican people's suffering, it is only contradicting itself because it continues intensifying its armed operations against civilians. Lt. Gen. Hama Thai also disclosed that FAM has captured documents proving that Renamo is not interested in an immediate end to the war. The FAM chief of General Staff had the following to say when he began his visit to Nampula Province.

[Begin Thai recording] The armed bandits have not given up yet. This is true. Though the government has made efforts that have led to the ongoing Rome peace talks, we cannot detect any indications that the bandits are about to stop the war on the ground here, in Cabo Delgado Province, and in other parts of the country. According to the reports we have received here and elsewhere, there is, in fact, evidence to the contrary: The bandits are intensifying their operations. We see them continuing to say they would like to take over by force in many of the documents we have captured. [end recording]

In Nampula Province, Lt. Gen. Hama Thai met with military units to learn about the processes of political and military change within the Mozambican Army. A source in the FAM chief of General Staff's Press Office has disclosed that Lt. Gen. Hama Thai, who had come from a visit to Cabo Delgado Province, is now in Zambezia Province.

Namibia

Iranian Delegation Signs Joint Statement, Departs

MB1706084192 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] The government has invited energy experts from the Iranian delegation to remain behind at the end of a

visit to Namibia, to explore oil exploration possibilities in Namibia, and the supply of refined petroleum products.

This was revealed last night at the signing of a joint statement between Iranian First Vice President Hasan Habibi and Prime Minister Hage Geingob shortly before the delegation left Namibia.

Meanwhile, referring to international issues, Dr. Habibi reiterated that Iran never had direct contact with the kidnappers of Western hostages in Lebanon.

Dr. Habibi was reacting to a question at a news conference in Windhoek last night on whether Iran had been involved in the kidnapping and yesterday's release of two German hostages by a pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem group in Lebanon. Dr. Habibi said he had also stressed this fact to Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the recent Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

Namibia and Iran have further called on the international community to intervene and put an end to the violence in South Africa. The two sides deplored the lack of progress achieved at the recent second session of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

Both countries also expressed concern about the continuing violation of Palestinian rights in the occupied territories, and pledged support for the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people.

Zambia

Chiluba Interviewed on Privatization Program

MB1706080092 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Interview with President Frederick Chiluba by "Focus on Africa" announcer Kwabena Mensah in London; date not given]

[Text] [Mensah] One of the election promises of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD] party of Frederick Chiluba was to privatize many of Zambia's parastatals. Most are in a state of decay, losing money, overstaffed, and poorly managed. Despite the trade unions' tentatively backing the privatization program, there is still a lot of worry in Zambia about the social problems that will occur with privatization. As the parastatals are sold off, there are bound to be a large number of lay-offs, adding to the already high unemployment figures. President Chiluba was in London last weekend, and I asked him what his government was going to do to tackle the social problems brought about by privatization.

[Begin recording] [Chiluba] When a company is being sold and the money brought, the government should think of where to invest that money so that we do not lengthen or prolong the period of the crisis in terms of the unemployment situation which will occur as result of

that. We should be able to redeploy or invest that money in where we believe that at least we may create some possibility of jobs being created, say, maybe, in road construction.

[Mensah] We still come back to the social problems: Are you going to create some fund to tide people over? What are you going to do with these enormous quantities of people who are going to be unemployed?

[Chiluba] First of all, the way we have organized privatization, it won't happen in a month. It won't all go in a month, it won't all go in six months. We are going to sell these systematically, and schematically. It will be over a period, it's all programmed, and it won't cause this kind of friction, as it were, immediately.

[Mensah] When you sell the parastatals, who is going to buy the companies?

[Chiluba] Anybody who applies will buy, and those who apply, be they...[pauses] there was talk that my ministers in fact were sitting and waiting for the time to (?chance that) and buy. If it will be possible for anyone to apply, it will be so transparently put because, when you make an application according to the draft bill that has yet to go to Parliament, when you make an application it will go to this body, and this body will gazette the name of the companies, even in case of a minister, his name, the companies he is involved in, the shares he holds here and there, and how much he wants to buy that company for, and then another one will, because (?there) will be tendering, and the choice will be made strictly by the body who will be there.

[Mensah] Is there going to be a limit to the amount that any one individual can own?

[Chiluba] Yes, because we do not want to fall into a situation where we will create monopolies; that will be very dangerous, it won't be good for our development.

[Mensah] What about foreign investment, will you encourage it?

[Chiluba] They are welcome. They either will buy the existing or bring in fresh investment, better still. We would love that.

[Mensah] And even if it is South African investment.

[Chiluba] So what? But what is strange about South Africa? You see, modern capitalism is not the sort of capitalism that was there 100 years back. It (?seems more) refined. They are looking for local manpower, local labor, local management, and in fact they are looking for partners in the areas where they want to go and buy. So, personally, I do not see what we are going to lose because, in terms of assets creation, this will be in our country, in terms of employment, most of our people will be there, in terms of tax, it will be paid to the Zambian Government, and whatever they have, their dividends, I think they are due for them.

[Mensah] Do you think ordinary Zambians can afford to buy shares in the privatized parastatals?

[Chiluba] I think that a situation has to be created to enable them, while facility must be provided to enable them to venture into this, because some may wish to do it, others may not, but those who wish, they must be given the opportunity so to do. [end recording]

Zimbabwe

Finance Minister on Relations With South Africa

MB1606203092 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 16 Jun 92

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Ministerial contact with South Africa was banned by President Robert Mugabe's government on Zimbabwe's independence 12 years ago. But this changed recently when, as a result of the devastating drought in southern Africa, the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding to facilitate the transport of maize by road to Zimbabwe. Now Zimbabwe's senior finance minister, Bernard Chidzero, has briefed newsmen in Harare about present relations between his country and South Africa, as Trevor Grundy reports:

[Begin recording] [Grundy] Asked about a recent newspaper article written by leading academic Professor Tony Hawkins about the government's links with South

Africa, Dr. Chidzero said there was no need for the Mugabe government to come off the fence. The links with Pretoria were strong, and they are growing all the time, said the senior finance minister.

[Chidzero in progress] ...come off the fence. We don't have to come off the fence. We trade with South Africa, we have sent ministers to South Africa, we are dealing with South Africa, we are renegotiating the agreement with South Africa, so what should come off the fence? All we have said—we want to cooperate more when we have seen that you are over the hump politically. That's all we are saying. But cooperation is there already. Air Zimbabwe flies to Johannesburg, South Africans come here touring [words indistinct] left and right, and I don't know what we are talking about.

We are cooperating more with South Africa than with anyone else, but we do have a certain moral sense that we would like to see the situation move more quickly politically. That's all that we are saying, and we will intensify cooperation. So that would be my answer to you. We are not sitting on the fence. We are merely saying: Look boys, you and us have to cooperate, and we'll be the power house in southern Africa together with you. Now South Africa may be a thousand miles away, but we are still number two. They come to talk to us, they talk to me, they talk to ministers and businessmen. So this is a lot of traffic already between South Africa and ourselves, and I don't think, therefore, that Professor Hawkins is being fair on that point. He wants us to go into bed with South Africa. Now we are still courting each other and working very well. [end recording]

Ivory Coast**Verdict Issued in Prime Minister's Libel Suit**

AB1706134092 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT
16 Jun 92

[Text] The Abidjan Criminal Court today handed down its judgment in the case of Alassane Ouattara versus the NOUVEL HORIZON-LA VOIE group. The accused persons were found guilty of libel and were sentenced and fined. The director of publications of the NOUVEL HORIZON-LA VOIE group, Abou Drahamane Sangare, who is also acting secretary general of the Ivorian Popular Front, was sentenced to four months in jail and fined 600,000 CFA francs but with no committal order being issued, he walked out of the courtroom freely.

The two other defendants, Atta Koffi, deputy editor in chief of the NOUVEL HORIZON-LA VOIE group, and Marie Chantal Ozoua, authors of the libellous article on the 19 tonnes case, received four-month suspended jail sentences and fines of 500,000 CFA francs each.

Abou Drahamane Sangare, director of publications of the NOUVEL HORIZON-LA VOIE group, had already received a suspended jail sentence in a libel case involving the secretary general of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast following the 18 February events.

Liberia**ECOMOG Urges Responsible Reports on Process**

AB1706113592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] High Command is urging the press in Liberia to play its role seriously by correctly interpreting the Yamoussoukro accords (which have been reaffirmed) in Geneva to enable even the least educated person to understand the whole process of ECOMOG's peacekeeping efforts in the country.

At a recent press (?luncheon) in Monrovia, the field commander, Major General Ishaya Bakut, regretted that some reports in the newspapers were an attempt to disturb the already disturbed minds of some people who have not recovered from the trauma of the Liberian conflict. Media institutions, Gen. Bakut said, must be responsible in their reporting of events, particularly those dealing with the achievement of peace in the country. There have been concerns about newspaper reports about events in the country relating to the peace process.

Mali**CNID Official on Exclusion From Cabinet**

AB1606144492 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Excerpt] The National Committee for Democratic Initiative [CNID] is not represented in the government formed in Mali by Prime Minister Younoussi Toure. This means that the second political force in Mali is, de facto, in the radical opposition and intends to play this role fully. Before discussing CNID's future action, CNID Chairman Mountaga Tall spoke to our special envoy in Mali, Jean-Claude Medome, who has just returned to Libreville, on his views about the various components of the new Malian Government.

[Begin recording] [Tall] Despite whatever may be said about a colorless and odorless government, the fact remains that it is a government with two-thirds of its membership coming from the Alliance for Democracy in Mali [ADEMA]. I find this, at best, to be natural because, after all, they won the elections. There are some other portfolios that were allocated to other political parties which are signatories of a common pact and which supported Alpha Oumar Konare's candidacy in the second round of the presidential elections.

[Medome] What are the points of disagreement between ADEMA and CNID? After all, you both fought side by side for the advent of democracy in Mali.

[Tall] Let us say that on the specific point of the constitution of the government, the point of disagreement resides in our refusal to participate in a government without a program. In reality, that is the only issue. We said that to be able to do anything lasting in Mali now, we must sit together and identify the tasks, try to propose solutions, and find ways and means of mustering the financial and human resources required and then face up to the task. Inasmuch as this was not proposed, we realized that we did not have the same vision of things.

[Medome] By your absence from the government, can it be understood that you are going to form a radical and tough opposition?

[Tall] We shall be a constructive, credible, and strong opposition, because we exist politically; we are a reality on the political scene. We will not engage in unproductive opposition. We will not engage in systematic obstruction, but we will reject all deviation from the democratic gains. We will reject the establishment of a state subjugated to a political party. Moreover, we shall support any initiative that is in the national interest and we will refuse any other initiative or action that is to the contrary.

[Medome] In view of ADEMA's overwhelming majority in the National Assembly, have you envisaged the possibility of creating an opposition front, for example, with the other parties to lend greater strength to your action?

[(Tall)] I want to note that it is with 35 percent of the votes that ADEMA won 75 percent of the seats in the National Assembly. Given that point, one only has to be reasonable in order to avoid imposing a dictatorship on the assembly. That said, if the opposition is reasonable, it should organize itself and we are working toward that.

[Medome] What do you say concerning electoral fraud?

[(Tall)] Fraud was manifest, but that is not the main issue today because had we protested this fraud, there would have been no Third Republic today. We have chosen to tackle essential matters by keeping quiet over these irregularities, which really exist and which everybody recognizes. But today, we should reflect on the ways and means, the texts and the concrete measures to take to ensure that future elections are fair. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Niger

Premier Returns From Saudi Arabia, Stops in Chad

AB1706115092 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou returned to Niamey this morning after a one-week visit to Saudi Arabia, during which he met King Fahd and the sultan of Brunei. The prime minister and his entourage performed the 1992 pilgrimage at the holy sites of Islam.

The prime minister was met on arrival in Niamey by Mr. Albert Wright, minister of communications, culture, youth, and sports, as well as by members of the High Council of the Republic and the government. Mr. Cheiffou told newsmen that his trip was very satisfactory. Here are more details by the prime minister:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted on prayers] As you know, I went to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of King Fahd Al Sa'ud bin- 'Abd-al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, to perform the pilgrimage at the holy sites of Islam. [passage omitted]

During our stay there, we had the honor to be received by the Saudi king with whom we reviewed issues relating not only to our two countries, particularly cooperation, but also to the Islamic community in general. On this occasion, the king expressed his concern for the continuously difficult conditions in which the pilgrimage is performed each year and expressed the wish to see all Muslim countries cooperate to ensure respect for all regulations, including discipline and cooperation, in order to make the pilgrimage easier. [passage omitted]

We also met the sultan of Brunei who came to perform this year's pilgrimage. We held extremely cordial discussions with him and at the end of our talks, and we decided to send a Niger mission to Brunei to examine the conditions needed to establish diplomatic relations between Niger and Brunei. [passage omitted]

On my way home, I made a short stopover in Chad and was received by President Idriss Deby. We held talks on common issues, notably those relating to security in the Lake Chad region. We agreed to make every effort to reestablish security in this region and to promote development activities. In this regard, a high-powered Chadian mission will soon come to Niger to hold discussions with its Niger counterparts on ways and means of finding lasting and final solutions to the security problems in the Lake Chad region. [passage omitted]

To conclude, I would like to express my gratitude to King Fahd for his friendly invitation, which is proof of the solid, fruitful, and excellent relations existing between Niger and Saudi Arabia. Thank you. [end recording]

Nigeria

Babangida Opens National War College

AB1706074592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Text] The National War College took off today with the first batch of 30 students. The inauguration of the first course and the commissioning of the temporary headquarters of the college were performed today in Lagos by President Ibrahim Babangida. Defense correspondent Musa Ali covered the ceremony:

[Begin Ali recording] The batch comprises 15 officers of the rank of colonel from the Army, eight group captains from the Air Force, and seven naval captains. The curriculum of the course is designed to suit the operational norms which include the theory of national security as well as theory and practice of military strategies. Others are national security and decisionmaking process in a democracy, as well as studies in regional and world security.

Inaugurating the course, President Ibrahim Babangida said the level of maturity and exposure needed to cope with the studies place a high premium on the quality of officers as either students or directing staff of the college. General Babangida congratulated pioneering students whom he described as future military leaders. He said as future military leaders, they will be expected to coordinate Nigeria's war-making capability and defend the Nigerian Constitution selflessly. The president asked them to discuss issues frankly and not to dwell on trivialities while on the course. He commended the British and American Governments for their assistance in ensuring the takeoff of the college.

Gen. Babangida said part of the mission of the National War College was to prepare selected officers for higher command and staff function in their services as well as Joint Service Headquarters.

In his address, the minister of defense and chief of defense staff, Gen. Sanni Abacha, said that by the commencement of the course, the country today entered into another phase of the implementation of the national college program. Earlier, the commandant of the college, Lieutenant General (Yerri Useni), disclosed that the syllabus for the college was designed to accommodate 70 percent defense and military studies and 30 percent geopolitics. [end recording]

[In its 1800 GMT newscast, the same source adds: "President Ibrahim Babangida has appealed to members of the Armed Forces to appreciate the critical nature of the final phase of the transition program. The president made the appeal today while commissioning the temporary headquarters of the National War College in Lagos. He said the integrity of the military was tied to the successful conclusion of the transition program and the inauguration of a stable civil democratic order. Gen. Babangida said any attempt to abbreviate or truncate the process will do great harm to the military within and outside the country. Gen. Babangida stated that this should be avoided at all cost.

["He said that the establishment of the college will not stop senior officers from attending courses at the Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies, Kuru. The president explained that the establishment of the college was necessitated by the fact that courses at the institute did not cover professional military training. Gen. Babangida said that for the avoidance of doubt, only officers of the rank of colonel or its equivalent in other services will be nominated for courses at the college."]

Security Agents, Oil Tanker Operators Clash

*AB1706105092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] The Federal Government has set up an administrative panel to study and advise on the frequent problems which occur at checkpoints between security agents and petroleum products haulage operators. A statement issued yesterday, signed by the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Dr. Chu Okungwu, says the setting up of the panel followed the conflict between security agents and petroleum products haulage operators at Ejibu checkpoint in Lagos on Saturday [13 June] which led to the loss of life.

The statement said that the seven-man panel will determine the causes of the Ejibu incident. The panel is also mandated to advise the government on steps to be taken to avoid similar incidents in future. It is to submit its report within 21 days.

The judicial aspect of the Ejibu incident has been referred to the Justice Dagori Commission of Inquiry. Network news correspondent reports that as a result of the incident, there has been long queues at the very few petrol stations which now have fuel in the Lagos.

Togo

Democratic Party Chairman Appears in Public

*AB1606144992 Lome Radio Lome in French
1230 GMT 16 May 92*

[Text] Mr. Kabassema, chairman of the Togolese Democratic Party (PDT), is very much alive. Mr. Kabassema, who was reported missing on the evening of 14 June, appeared in public today. Our reporters met him at the prime minister's office. Mr. Kabassema explained that after an altercation, during which he was severely beaten up, he was picked up by some charitable souls who put him in hiding. When he regained consciousness, he asked to be taken to a friend's house. This friend, who is a biologist, is currently taking care of him.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

18 June 1992

